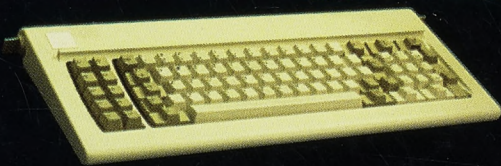
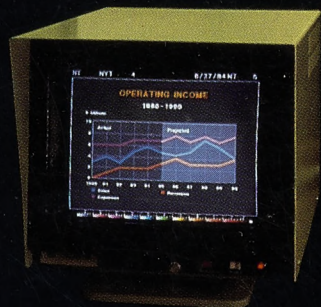


Dateline'85

HI-TEC and the media



**Overseas Press Club
of America**



Mon.



Tue.



Thur.

The week the Afghanistan war was closed to the press, but our reporter pressed on.

The mark of a good reporter is not simply to report a story, but to scratch for the story underneath the story.

The week of June 4, 1984, Newsweek's Patricia J. Sethi scratched and hit pay dirt.

Not only did she get an exclusive interview with Afghan President Babrak Karmal, his

first with an American publication, but Sethi actually convinced Karmal to grant her an unprecedented helicopter tour of a key Soviet battle zone.

It marked the first time a Western reporter had been allowed by the government into Afghanistan to witness Soviet military operations. And Sethi's

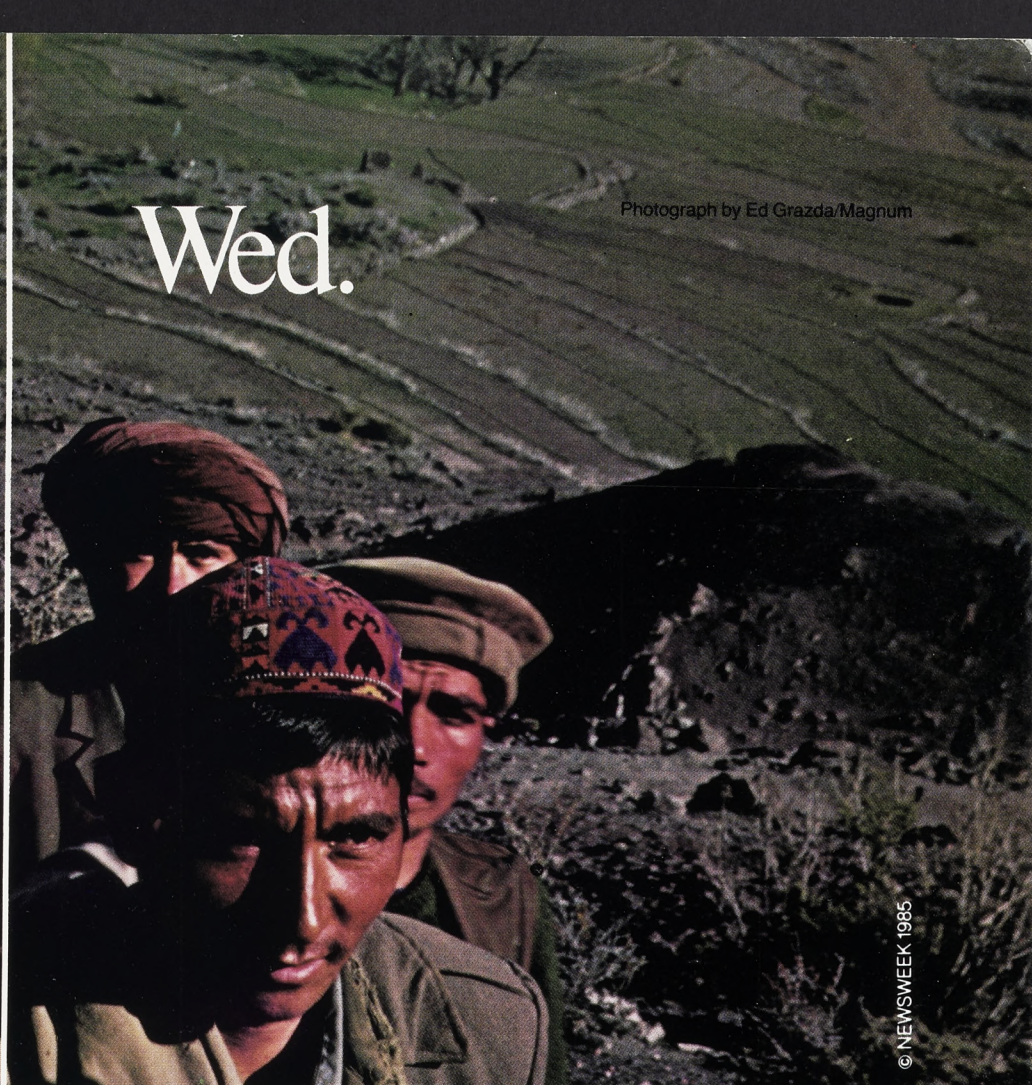
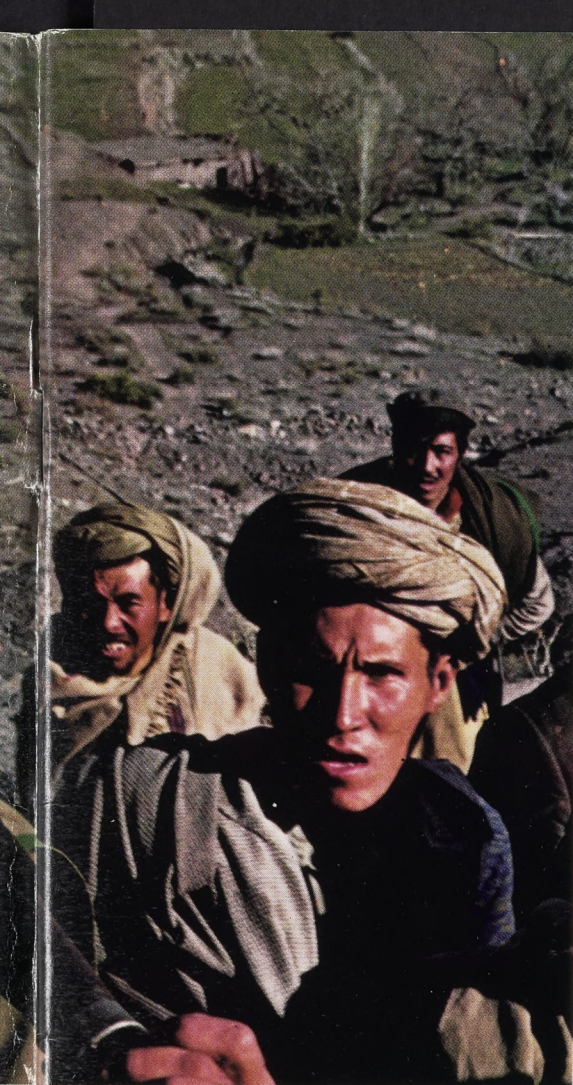


Fri.

report provided the outside world with the first piece of solid evidence that the Soviets are indeed gaining ground against the Islamic guerrillas.

For Patricia Sethi, Afghanistan proved to be just one in a number of scoops she was able to capture last year.

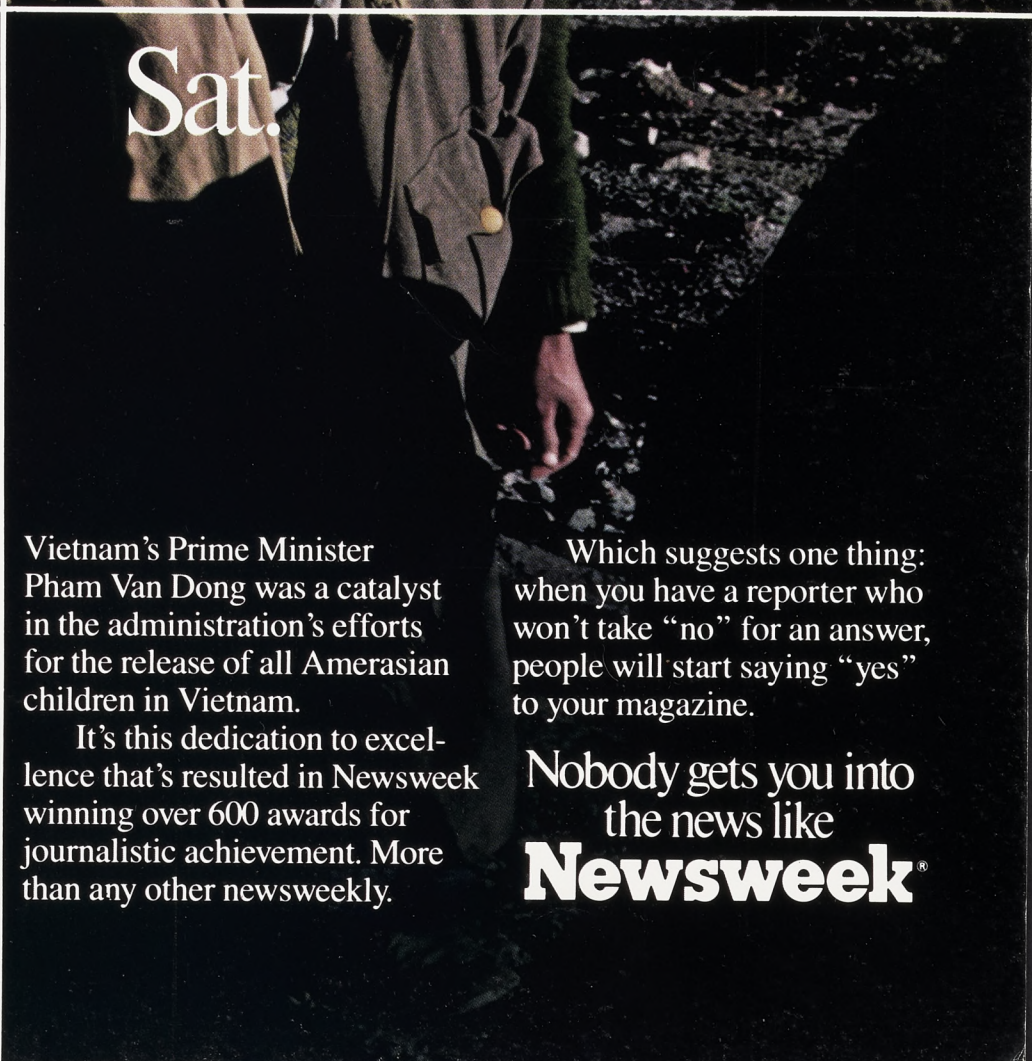
As our U.N. bureau chief,



Photograph by Ed Grazda/Magnum

Wed.

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Sat.

Sethi has used her contacts there to great advantage. On New Year's Day last year, Fidel Castro granted her his first interview with an American reporter in over five years. President Pinochet of Chile met with Sethi for his first interview with an American reporter in 10 years. And her interview with

Vietnam's Prime Minister Pham Van Dong was a catalyst in the administration's efforts for the release of all Amerasian children in Vietnam.

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Dateline'85

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HI-TEC and the media

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22
foreign
bureaus



13
domestic
bureaus



1,000
editorial
staff
members



13
Pulitzer
Prizes



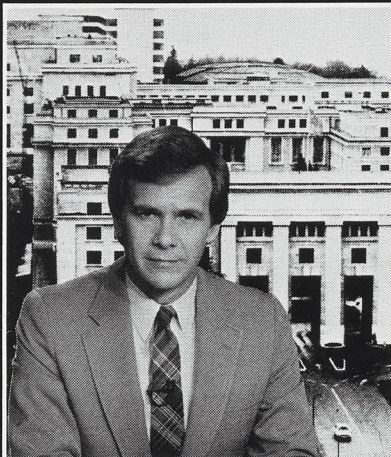
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adds up to
a special
kind of
journalism.



Los Angeles Times

WE'RE MAKING A DIFFERENCE.

Tom Brokaw at the Geneva summit



Bryant Gumbel in Moscow



Famine in Ethiopia



Marvin Kalb & Roger Mudd of "Meet the Press"



BY DOING THINGS DIFFERENTLY.



NBC NEWS
ON THE MOVE

From OPC's President

In this era of high technology, where the number of computers is beginning to rival the number of television sets in every office and home, the Overseas Press Club decided to examine the place of technology in the field of communications. As a result, this issue of *Dateline*, which you will all receive, has concentrated on this theme.

Even in a small office, such as my own, I've had to relinquish my dependency upon my manual typewriter, on which I had typed articles I wrote for so many years, in favor of an IBM computer.

During the last years there hardly is a newspaper, daily, weekly, or even monthly that does not rely upon some form of technology to expedite and assure publication. And since the cost of computers has been reduced, almost any writer who depends upon his or her output for a livelihood, buys a word processor to speed and facilitate production.

Of course, with each technical invention come disadvantages as well as advantages, and consequently we see many newspaper takeovers by large chains and even a major wire service is now struggling to survive. The magazines, which we all felt were staples in our lives also are floundering, and almost daily in the *New York Times* we read of the sale of one of the major publications to a large chain, as well as the disappearance of several formerly successful periodicals. In the book field as well, hardly a week passes before we learn of some takeover of an established publishing house by a conglomerate as well as constant rumors of old established firms for sale.

And this development has extended to other countries as well, as we can observe in London, with a somewhat different tone now in the *London Times*, under the ownership of Rupert Murdoch.

In my trip to China this past January, I was very much interested in the fact that although there is no computerization of equipment in the publication of their newspapers, still there is a great interest in modernizing their equipment



and the feeling there is that within the next couple of years, they also will be in a position to make use of modern technology.

Although we, at the OPC, have not as yet resorted to computers in our offices, we shall be looking forward to doing so in the near future, since we have progressed enormously this past year, in our fiscal operation, which allows us some leeway, since we currently operate in the black. Our Board of Governors has welcomed many new faces, all of them actively associated with the newspaper and news magazine areas, and while we hope to pursue a membership drive which will seek out active news people, a perusal of our list of new members will indicate that we are well on our way to attracting some of the newer and younger writers and reporters in the field.

And so, we look forward to a brisk and eventful New Year for the Overseas Press Club and I urge all of you here this evening who are already members, to join us in our work to help preserve freedom of the press, to salute the program of technology in our industry, and to support the responsibility of the press in this period of trial for the American news media.

We make you laugh. We make you cry.

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entertain you, involve you.
News reports that are vital.
New recipes that are delightful.
A tragedy that's almost too painful
to hear.

A comic strip that's really too
funny for words.

Fashions for the eye.

Music to your ears.

A spy story that's a figment of
someone's imagination.

A spy story that's just happened in
real life.

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enriches and expands our minds while
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reading us.

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White House News Service:

Satellite To Home Town

By Michael A. McManus Jr.
Assistant to the President

Ronald Reagan has been President for just over four years. Yet in that short time, there have been unprecedented changes in the manner in which news is collected and disseminated.

Satellites, computers and word processors have eliminated what once were the most time consuming and mundane news gathering chores. Today, entire stories are conceived, edited and typeset on video display terminals. The time once spent on "paste-ups" is now available for research and story development.

But in the television newsroom, the change has been even more dramatic. Microwave relays enable any field reporter to transmit live from the site of an unfolding story. And satellite technology now gives local stations what was once the exclusive franchise of the networks: global access.

As an example, consider that in 1980, only the networks and a few local tele-

vision stations reported live from the Republican National Convention in Detroit. Four years later in Dallas, 400 local stations transmitted live reports.

Within this changing news environment, the White House has adapted its traditional media services to meet the growing need for timely information and readily available sources. Last year for instance, the Office of Media Relations developed a general interest wire service to electronically transmit news releases, speech texts, and fact sheets

that were previously available only in hard copy at the White House press office. In addition, the White House "news service" offers an up-to-date public schedule of events at the White House, as well as instant reference telephone numbers and an electronic mail box code for follow-up. Utilizing this news service, a reporter on the West Coast has access to the same data as a White House correspondent.

Access to the White House News Service is not limited to news organizations, however. Foreign embassies, federal and state agencies, congressional offices, law firms and corporations with

Continued on page 9

The White House Goes Into the News Business

By Jack C. Landau
Executive Editor
The Reporters Committee
for Freedom of the Press

Washington—When First Amendment scholars and lawyers start talking about hypothetical dangers to the press, one question which occasionally comes up is:

What would happen if the government went into the news business in a big way in direct competition with the national wire services and major national publications?

Well, it isn't just a law school exam question anymore.

Twice, in the past year the White House has moved into the news business:

First, there was the Grenada invasion. The White House totally excluded the independent press and replaced this combat news void with its own hourly news stories and tv film.

The second development occurred last December. The White House initiated its own news service to deliver verbatim texts and other official White House documents directly from the White House to individual newspapers.

Probably most of the press thinks it is bad public policy to have the government in the news business, directly competing with the independent press.

But in this age of easy direct access via computer technology, there may not be much the private press can do on its own to stop a government news service,

unless the press urges Congress to step in.

Congress has a history of opposing government news operations operated for domestic readers in direct competition with the private press.

For example, the Voice of America cannot broadcast on AM and FM bands easily available to the American resident; and public broadcasting, which it is allowed to broadcast news, is under special fairness strictures and advertising bans which cripple its ability to compete directly with the major networks.

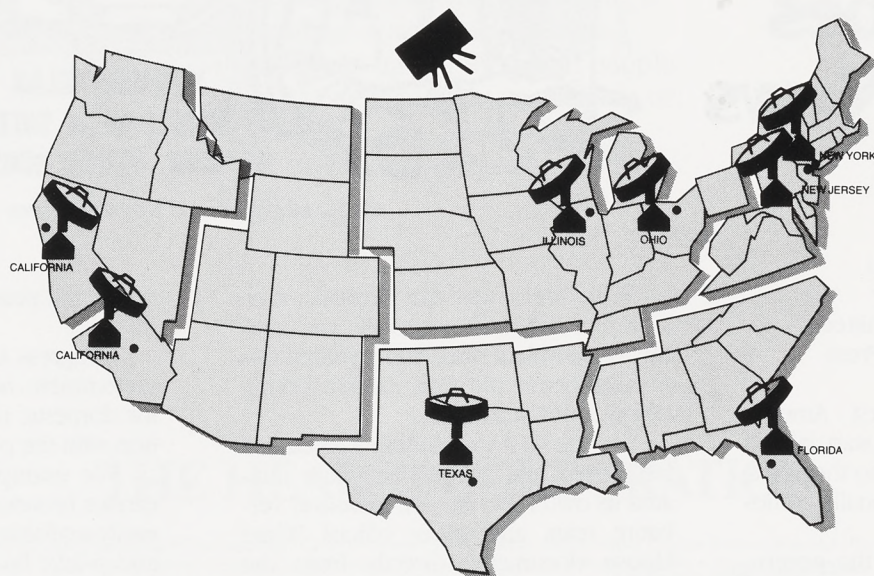
But more importantly for the future, the underlying spirit of the First Amendment envisions a diversity of independ-

Continued on page 9



By Doug Borgstedt, from EDITOR & PUBLISHER

**WE GO
WHERE YOU GO,
THE FREE
AMERICAN PRESS.**



The New York Times

Now printed in eight plants for national distribution.

interests in Washington, who do not enjoy daily access to briefing materials and other White House statements, are also taking advantage of the system.

Still another sign that the White House is coming of age in a changing media environment is the use of satellites to enable local television stations to interview senior Administration policy makers. Vice President George Bush and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger

are among the Administration officials who have participated in numerous interviews with news anchors across the country via satellite. Last July, President Reagan likewise participated in such an interview session. While seated in the Diplomatic Reception Room, the President was interviewed via satellite by news anchors in Detroit, Wichita, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Atlanta, and Miami. This one-way video/two-way audio hook-up allowed six stations access to the President in the time it would normally have taken to conduct a single interview. By not leaving the White House, taxpayers

were saved the expenses normally associated with Presidential travel.

The future potential of satellite interviews from the White House is promising. Interviews that are currently not possible because of time or travel constraints may be granted without the interviewee ever leaving the White House complex.

For years, out-of-town press have complained that their access to White House information was limited. The White House news service and utilization of broadcast satellites will help alleviate this deficiency.

Continued from page 7
Landau story

ent press to act as a guard against government abuse.

This guardianship would be significantly weakened if the government started providing well produced news directly to news outlets on any economically competitive basis.

The reason for press opposition to government news services is of course part economic, but it is also rooted in the uncontested history of the First Amendment.

The first Amendment envisioned a private press that could not be required to carry the government's version of the news.

In the Grenada situation at least, it is a short step from directly restraining a newspaper from publishing accessible combat news to totally excluding the press from combat news so that is forced to carry the only version available—the government version.

The White House News Service is a more difficult and potentially dangerous situation. The largest non-press type news network in the country I know of is the elaborate cable system now being operated by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce for its members.

Called "Biznet," the Chamber news network reaches 153 stations and is seen by about 1.3 million viewers.

Currently, the Chamber appears to remain within the bounds of ethical independent news organization in its public affairs shows. It is taking advertisements but there is nothing to prohibit the Chamber in the future from simply giving the Chamber version of the news.

Just suppose, for example, the White House hires 25 young right-wing reporters to cover all important news events in Washington and distributes the breaking news via the same type of high-speed

computer network now used by AP and UPI by access through AT&T or MCI.

The argument of the Administration is that the Washington press corps is too critical of the President's speeches and the White House News Service is designed to cure that by going directly to the newspaper with actual text.

However, the next logical step might be a note: "We disagree with the AP lead on the following speech. The President wishes to emphasize paragraph four about the Middle East."

Or, the "following is a guest editorial by President Reagan on farm price supports," and so forth.

There have been efforts in the past to go around the Washington press corps. President Nixon had a series of private meetings with various editors because he also believed that the Washington reporters were not getting the news out the way he wanted.

But this institutionalized news service is different. Both wires and several of the supplemental services carry partial or full texts of the President's speeches.

So the White House News Service will be in direct competition with them.

The Washington reporters say they are not hostile toward Reagan and his Administration. They say they are very informed about the details of the presidency, the President and the White House staff.

This means that the Washington press corps has a more finely tuned ability to point out White House inconsistencies and errors to readers than editors around the country who will be receiving the new White House News Service.

In general, editors are somewhat unfamiliar with The White House. So they are more inclined to accept Presidential policy statements because of their lack of detailed daily information.

If the White House restricts the infor-

mation it puts on this news service to verbatim texts of speeches and official orders, the service will be more like a computerized reference service than a news service.

But if the news service is successful, the White House will certainly exploit its success by adding editorial content into verbatim official texts.

At that point, the news service will become a real wire service controlled and edited by the government. England and Canada, for example, have government-owned news services, the BBC and Radio Canada.

But their government-supported press is surrounded with a network of legal protections insuring that their reporting will not be controlled by politicians.

The suggestion that the White House will expand the news service to service its own political ends is not offered as a cynical evaluation of Reagan but merely as a common sense evaluation as to what any President would do if this type of direct White House-to-editor service proves to be an initial success.

And if Reagan develops this news service into an influential news delivery tool, certainly the next President—whether a Democrat or a Republican—is not going to throw away such a useful toy.

Alexander Hamilton attempted to establish a government-supported newspaper but Congress cut off the funding. This Congress will not cut the funding for the Reagan news service, which will be available through national computer network set up by International Telephone and Telegraph Co.

So in all probability the White House News Service is here to stay whether it remains a verbatim text library or expands into a full service Presidential news outlet.

The Marriage Will Last, but the Honeymoon is about Over

By George A. Krinsky

Former news editor of World Service for the Associated Press is executive director of the New Center for Foreign Journalists, in Reston, Va.

This article is being written on a manual typewriter. If the power goes out, I'll still meet my deadline.

Computerized technology is the darling of the communications business, of course—Man of the Year, hero of our time, maker of unlikely millionaires, what no home or business can afford to be without. No one should bother to argue that the media and the way it operates will ever be the same again. The technology boon has been nothing short of a revolution, largely bloodless and beneficial. The problem is, I believe, that we're getting a little excited about it all, too quickly. There's a need to slow down and take stock.

I am convinced that we'll experience a backlash soon. The signs are popping up here and there already, from IRS computer snafus to credit-card fraud. One senses trouble on several fronts:

- The excessive proliferation of computer systems and one-night stands.

- Computer-inspired abuses such as privacy invasion and high-tech crime.

- A glut of unsorted, undigestible information.

This is not an anti-technology article.

It's a plea for more reason, perspective and perhaps a bit more regulation.

At a recent computer convention in Washington, I asked some questions of the well-dressed salesman manning a dazzling assortment of equipment: Can your system perform that much better than Brand X's? Can you guarantee yours won't be obsolete in six months, that I'll even be able to get spare parts, accessories and maintenance? Is your system fail-safe from power outages, at least so the "memory" won't be wiped blank? I was usually answered with an array of other questions: Are you planning to down-load? How many "K" will you need? What kind of a DEM system do you want? (The smiles on the faces of the new elite are tolerant as the uninitiated grapple with the language.)

We can see poor Bloggs at the copy desk, with the whispers getting louder. "Poor fellow can't keep up; just won't hang up the eye shade, will he. No matter that Bloggs was a helluvan editor in the red-pencil days, and he was even pretty good on his old VDT (remember the old antique that couldn't do a key-word search?). If you've got the bells and whistles, you better use them, even if you never needed them before.

Bloggs now edits on a split screen, but his competitor across the street can divide his screen into four parts, in

color. It won't be long now before Bloggs is attending another three-day course and memorizing a new set of "headers."

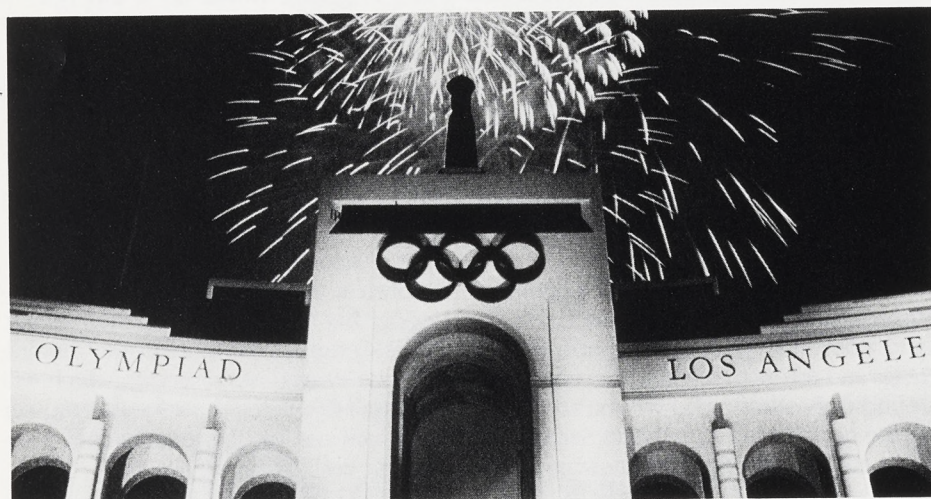
We used to hear a lot more about the invasion of privacy when computers were strange behemoths in government agencies, but, strangely, not so much today when an enterprising high school kid can call up my loan history on his home PC. Are we resigned? The media is particularly vulnerable to security breaches in the computer age. The risks are so great, I believe, that I hesitate to detail my fears in a public paper. But, we should be paying more attention to the threat of unauthorized access. A well-planted rumor can still make someone a killing on Wall Street, so what could a computer "header" do in the wrong hands?

I see an even larger problem: information glut. We're getting more news out of more places more quickly than ever before. What are we doing with it? Newspaper editors will tell you that they're being swamped with high-speed transmissions. The wire services are delivering news 20 times as fast as they were a decade ago. That doesn't necessarily translate into 20 times as much news, but news people abhor a vacuum as much as nature does. That extra space has to be filled with something. With the planet wired by satellites and reporters carrying three-pound computers, we're beginning to see more than we ever wanted to know. It's up to the media to look at this rising flood of raw news and say: So what? There has to be a stronger system of identifying, collating and sifting pertinent information.

As it is, the media seems to be doing a pretty good job of coping with the glut, not passing it on indiscriminately to a public that is dependent on free choice as its means of survival. On the other hand, perhaps technology is asking too much of a profession that is not supposed to play god.

And that, at the risk of contradicting myself, is where computers come in. The technology that gives us so much more volume can be employed to make sense of it. Sophisticated storage and retrieval systems, for example, give us finger-tip access we never had before to history, precedents and background. It gives us a greater ability to find the pieces of the puzzle and put it together. The new technology, therefore, should be used more to harness, to balance itself.

While I'm waiting for that, I'll keep the old manual dusted off.



AP Colorphoto

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ITT

Is Electronic Newspaper Progress?

By Charles A. Perlik, Jr.
President, The Newspaper Guild

"Don't start the revolution without us!"

Reporters, copy editors and the rest of us who have seen typographers thrown off headlong at the first quick spin of the technological wheel can be forgiven for looking at the future with mixed emotions.

The first wave of technology swept computers and video display terminals into newspaper offices and carried typewriters, linotypes and printers right out. Technology, which knows no sentiment, regarded all of them as equally dispensable.

The carnage was reflected in the Typographical Union's active membership. From 1970 to 1984 it fell from over 100,000 to 40,000, and most of the printers that are left are in printing job shops, not newspapers.

We on the news, the ad and circulation side weathered that first wave dampened but hardly drowned. Few jobs were lost, and for those that were, there were usually compensating gains. Copy runners vanished, but programmers appeared.

Not that we weren't apprehensive. We took a cram course in computer applications and invited the reigning automation guru, John Diebold, to address our convention as soon as the first computers poked their programs into the newsroom back in 1963.

Soon thereafter we shored up our collective-bargaining defenses with a program calling for advance notice of new equipment, negotiation with the Guild before its installation, no dismissals or pay cuts as a result of automation and retraining for anyone whose job was pre-empted by a machine. It was a sea-wall more than sturdy enough to withstand that first tidal wave, which, happily, didn't run very high along our section of the waterfront.

Now the waves are lapping again, and this time we're not so sure.

Fortunately, neither is anyone else.

Are we on the eve of the electronic newspaper, the twilight of the printed page? Has *USA Today* seen the future?—nothing longer than six paragraphs until the Second Coming, and then Jesus had better be wearing a football uniform.

The publishers aren't taking any chances. If the future means a newspaper without paper, and perhaps without news, they want to be prepared, by God! So they have launched one pilot electronic gazette after another. Unfortunately—or as some of us old, incurable newsprint addicts may feel, fortunately—most of these pilot lights are going out almost as fast as they are lit. The readers apparently don't feel any more comfortable with the Daily Flicker than we do.

Of course, we want to be prepared, too. So we've been steeping ourselves in the many faces of videotex since it first made its appearance. We briefed our Locals with an in-depth forum on the subject at our 1980 Convention, and we further fortified our collective Bargaining Program by calling for employees to receive a substantial share of the new dollars these electronic systems were expected to bring pouring in. And we made it clear that reporters whose stories now might appear on news screens across the country were entitled to the same sort of extra compensation as those whose work was syndicated.

If there is a problem facing us, however, it may be one of the much greater dimensions.

Is there life after death? Life for all of us after death of the printed newspaper, if that is what the moving CRT finger is indeed writing.

What happens to all of us to whom newspapers have been our livelihoods and our lives?

Not just the circulation people, when there is nothing to deliver except an electronic impulse. Not just the advertising people, when display ads become an all but obsolete art form. How about the reporters and correspondents, when stories are far fewer and very far briefer? How about the copy editors, whose diet will be reduced proportionately?

And even if the electronic newspaper is but a passing shadow, computers may be moving farther into human territory.

Already we have been told it is feasible to program them to write obituaries, simple sports stories and the like. No, we're not threatened with an electronic Red Smith or Alden Whitman, but most publishers will settle for less.

If none of this inspires us with enthusiasm, as either practitioners of the craft or as citizens, there should be no surprise. Not every step off the mark represents progress.

On the other hand, neither can we afford to be freighted with nostalgia. If technology calls the tune, we, no less than everyone else, must be prepared to dance.

We'll want to map the choreography, however. We don't intend to be danced right off the floor.

As long as news is disseminated, newspeople will be there. Attempts may be made to reduce their number and attenuate their role, but they will remain, in the last analysis, indispensable.

So, if we are talking about more than bare survival, will the Guild.

News Quality Must Match Media Technology

By David Johnston
Covers charities for
the Los Angeles Times

More than a quarter century before the Oval Office tapes erased Richard Nixon's presidency in 1974 a primitive recording machine turned Nixon on to technology's potential for making a perfect record of conversations. The news business also got turned on to tools that can improve accuracy in media.

Both Nixon and the press learned lessons about the potentials of electronic

technology, though perhaps neither learned them very well.

David Halberstam recounts the tale of the Nixon quote denied in "The Powers That Be," his perceptive study of four major news organizations. On the hustings, in 1956, Nixon made some outrageous remarks. Nixon got away with saying he was misquoted because various print reporters penned slightly different versions of Nixon's words in their notebooks.

In 1958, The New York Times (which far too often is the leader in solv-

ing journalistic problems) made a great leap forward in holding politicians to their words. It equipped political reporters covering Nixon, who had set his sights on the White House, with a then novel piece of electronic gadgetry called a wire recorder that captured the Vice President's *every public* word.

Today tape recorders that slip into pocket or purse are standard issue at many major news organizations. The public quote denied can be history—just as Nixon's private quotes recorded made history.

For most journalists tape recorders, telephones and word processors (and for TV journalists video cameras) are the only electronic tools routinely available. The promise of the *Infotechnic Age* to better study our world remains unfulfilled.

How electronic technology is employed by news organizations should concern journalists—and the public. Far too often electronic technology is wasted in a trivial pursuit of football minutia. At many newspapers the savings created by electronic word processing systems are not being reinvested to improve the quality of news.

In 1958, electronic gee whiz technology offered Chet Huntley in Manhattan bidding good night to a black-and-

white David Brinkley in Washington. Today Brinkley invites world leaders in full color, via satellite, into his electronic living room Sunday mornings.

Newspapers equipped with electronic word processing systems have turned reporters into typesetters at enormous savings while also creating the potential for better writing.

But are the economic benefits of silicon chip technology being invested in more, and smarter, reporters and editors?

Tired eyes watching the 11 o'clock news are often dazzled by electronic wizardry and live reports. But too few local broadcasters spend money on computer graphics that make it possible for TV to effectively relate some of the detail that has been print's province.

Perhaps the most important technological tool is the electronic data base. Blips on magnetic discs replace blots of ink on paper in these electronic libraries. Millions of documents (and tens of millions of abstracts) can be searched in seconds to find a nugget of fact buried in the library stack.

But most news organizations do not have such tools and many that do make only limited use of them because managements perceive them as expensive. On the contrary, they reduce costs and create a better product.

At the Los Angeles Times, which has a large and growing staff of skilled electronic library researchers, data base searches are seen as an efficient way to get more, and better, work from reporters and editors.

Some electronic toys may evolve into tools. Because TV sports executives created a market for miniaturized electronic cameras, to build audiences and thus profits, the next American war may come home truly Live at Five. Videographers, mini-transmitting dishes on their backs, may beam home live pictures of American boys killing and being killed in Central America or the Middle East.

But will the networks (and the big local stations) hire men and women to match their machines? Or will they continue relying too often on models posing as reporters? Will we see only wars of bullets and not wars of ideas?

Publishers and broadcasters who only invest in technology which cuts costs or builds audiences are only exploiting the electronic revolution. Profits may grow in the short run, but the world will be no better informed and public support for the news business will not be strengthened. Publishers and broadcasters need human brains to match their electronic ones. And journalists should lead the demand for such investments.

Appraising the "White House News Service"

By Louis C. Adler
President of Radio-Television
News Directors
Association; News Director
WOR-AM Radio, New York City

The Radio-Television News Directors Association is opposed to any government involvement in the news business. We have looked carefully at the so-called "White House News Service." The first impression is that, if it develops to be exactly what the Reagan Administrations' Media Relations Department says it intends it to be, it is harmless. I refer to it as the "so-called" news service because it is not really that at all. I have talked with Sue Mathis who directs the White House Media Relations Staff. Unless she is speaking with forked tongue (and I happen to believe in her sincerity), what we're dealing with here is nothing more than a hand-out service.

It's an extension of the Reagan Administration's Public Relations Activity. We are assured that no written material will be sent to radio and tv stations around the country that is not also being provided the White House Press Corps. Obviously, the program bears watching. We must be vigilant, of course, ever mindful of that serviceable tenet of management that "people don't do what you expect. They do what you inspect." Therefore, RTNDA will continue to monitor the service in the future to see whether it represents something about which we should be seriously concerned. We see no legal or ethical barrier to the executive branch being engaged in self-promotion. We know of no other branch of government, or organization or association in the private sector, that doesn't feed self-serving information about itself to the media. The legislative branch does it. Individual legislators do it. Why, even

the RTNDA does it. We don't think the president of the United States is doing anything to violate journalism when he makes his speeches, statements and news releases more widely available to the media. As a matter of fact, it is more probably an action that should be applauded by the press. The same may be said about Mr. Reagan's moves to make himself and members of his administration more available for interviews to radio and television stations around the country. The only thing we find odd about the concept is that it appears to involve television while it ignores the fact that there are more than eight thousand radio stations around the country that also disseminate news and are more in touch with the public, more often, than is television. If Mr. Reagan wants maximum exposure, then he should not sell short the immense influence radio exerts.

If, as some suggest, Mr. Reagan's intent is to by-pass the White House Press Corps because he feels he'll get fairer treatment from local newsmen than he does from the networks, RTNDA feels he is mistaken. We represent well over



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one thousand news directors and reporters all over the country from markets ranging from the largest to the smallest. All are qualified news men and women who know the difference between news and public relations hand-outs. We are confident they will be every bit as sharp and incisive in their questioning of Mr. Reagan as are the white house regulars. But to extend the president's availability to talk directly with those newsmen from stations that may not be able to afford to staff a Washington Bureau is a good thing in our view. Lord knows Mr. Reagan has not been a very accessible Chief Executive. Quite the contrary. If he decides to become

more visible and more willing to discuss and explain his policies in his second term, all of us will be the better for it. We would hope that in addition to his efforts to put modern satellite technology to better use to reach all of the people, Mr. Reagan will also make good on his promise to hold more frequent national news conferences in the next four years. While contact with individual stations will provide an opportunity for those stations to discuss some local and regional problems, they are no substitute for questions of major national and international importance, examined via questions from those whose job it is to cover the White House.



The New York Times

President Reagan, surrounded by well wishers after the state of the Union address this January, has felt the White House News Service makes himself and members of his administration more available for interviews.

Communications Satellites and the News Media

By Richard R. Colino
Director General and
Chief Executive Officer,
International Telecommunications
Satellite Organization (INTELSAT)

There is a remarkable story concerning live global television via satellite that underscores the speed and immediacy to news coverage that satellites can provide.

Television cameras happened to be covering President Reagan's departure from the Washington Hilton hotel when the assassination attempt was made. Im-

mediately, television carriers were brought up on an Atlantic INTELSAT satellite and within seconds the tragic events were being witnessed an ocean away. The editor of a major London newspaper saw these events on his television set, and called a reporter on his staff who happened to be staying at the Washington Hilton. He informed the reporter of what had happened and ordered him to obtain on-site coverage.

The original satellite video transmission of over 70,000 kilometers to London, and then the return call, again travelling via satellite another 70,000

kilometers, were both accomplished in a matter of seconds. The fact was, the London editor was "electronically" closer to events than his "local" reporter.

Satellite support of the news media now goes beyond international television exchanges. New technology is constantly improving the ability of the news media—whether print or broadcasting—to accomplish the difficult tasks of finding, researching, and delivering the day's news stories more effectively, efficiently, and at lower costs than ever before.

INTELSAT, the 109-nation non-profit cooperative that owns and operates the global satellite telecommunications system, has played a vital role in supporting the international news media ever since the first global television coverage of an international news event—the first lunar landing, in 1969.

Globally spectacular video events—the Olympics, the World Cup matches, and the Royal Wedding have reached record-breaking audiences via the INTELSAT network. Live video coverage has also helped the news media bring episodes such as the Vietnam War and the Falkland/Malvinas dispute to world audiences with an immediacy never before possible.

Given these developments, the print media should focus on what new technology means and how satellite technology can best be utilized.

Field reporting, for example, is now reaping the benefits of new earth station developments. Portable, easily deployed antennas and phased-array antennas designed to fit on top of a van make it possible to transmit a fast-breaking story via satellite from virtually any place on earth to the home office in a matter of seconds.

Several of the major news services, notably Reuters and UPI, have adopted a technique called spread spectrum data transmission to distribute news to their highly decentralized networks in the United States. News is distributed at speeds of 9.6 kilobits per second and received at low-cost earth stations less than two feet in diameter. INTELSAT's new INTELNET I service will soon use this same technique for international transmissions. Already, an international news agency, a major stock exchange, and an innovative public/private joint venture are planning to utilize INTELNET in the coming months.

Newswire services, many of which still rely on very low speed data channels with limited network flexibility, can benefit from a more sophisticated news



U.P.I.

With the speed of lightning this shattering event, the attempt on a president's life, was seen in London, 70,000 kilometers away. Within seconds it was verified and returned to London. London was "electronically closer to events than it's 'local' reporter."

collection and distribution system using interactive data networks with computer-controlled switching. Through contacts established by UNESCO, INTELAST is exploring providing technical assistance in this area to the Pan-African News Agency.

The remote printing of newspapers using satellite transmission is now an affordable reality. INTELST Business Service (IBS), an integrated digital service introduced in October 1983, makes it possible for customers to use small and medium-size earth stations located

on or near their premises for the full range of telecommunications services, eliminating the costly terrestrial extensions that have been necessary when using the large international gateway stations.

The Financial Times of London, for example, recently signed a contract with American Satellite Company to use the INTELST Business Service between London and the United States, to print its daily U.S. edition at Belmar, New Jersey.

New technologies also make spinoff services an economic possibility worth exploring. Many major newspapers have created large electronic data bases with automated indexing and accessing techniques. It may be possible to design news collection and distribution systems that can support the parallel operation of an on-demand electronic library, which would have the effect of strengthening the service offering and providing additional sources of revenue to support the telecommunications costs of the basic news collection and distribution function.

The future of the print news media and satellites is inexorably linked. We look forward to a productive future in which gathering and disseminating news will be consistently enhanced by the expanding range of satellite-based technologies.

News Systems—the Actual and the Ideal

By Ben H. Bagdikian
Journalist and Author.

This is an excerpt from a much longer article in IEEE Spectrum.

The new technology has stunning potential: it could approach an ideal news system. It can create huge collections of information—rapidly and at relatively low cost—beyond anything ever dreamed of by traditional news librarians, who file clippings in catalogued envelopes. Electronic data bases can be searched and desired material retrieved with speed and precision and, relative to the budgets for news organizations, at a low cost. If consumers have the necessary home equipment, they either can receive a prepared display of news items or select subjects to pursue at their own pace and depth, and they can obtain the information either on a screen or in printed form.

The new technology can do this, but that is almost irrelevant. The question is whether human organizations will use the machines to create a socially desirable news system. The story to date with this generation of advanced technology is not encouraging. Because advertising pays for all the costs of producing television news, news programs appear to be locked into their present format. National TV networks have wanted to expand the national news to an hour, but local stations have refused, because while they make a healthy profit on national news, they make even more money running syndicated entertainment shows.

When cable TV systems with 50 or more channels were designed, it was usually said that a dozen or more channels would be reserved for civic and public use—civic meetings, lectures, education, debates on local issues, mes-

sages by local groups, and so forth—with the entire local cable system made profitable by its use of other channels for commercial television programs, such as entertainment and sports. But in the last few years cable has turned away from this model in favor of the existing television model: each program is under pressure to make a profit with its own advertising, thereby limiting noncommercial use. That non-commercial programs of a civic nature were the most popular shows in the country during the early days of radio seems to have been forgotten. And similarly forgotten is the decades-old stifling of public broadcasting by commercial broadcasters, who do not wish to lose audiences.

In the early years of radio broadcasting, the most popular programs in the United States were on the educational stations and networks operated by 72 universities, states, and municipalities throughout the country. (The most popular station in the country, for example, KSKB, was operated by Kansas State College.)

As commercial broadcasting became enormously profitable, the United States



Madonna and child, 1984.

In November of 1984, two Globe staff members, reporter Colin Nickerson and Pulitzer Prize-winning photographer Stan Grossfeld, were the first journalists allowed into the rebel-controlled Tigray Province by the guerillas since the famine in Ethiopia captured world attention. They brought back a grim story which is still being told.

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Federal Radio Commission reduced power for educational stations and took away their advantageous spots on the dial, granting them to commercial stations. As television grew after World War II, a counterpart strategy crippled non-commercial TV. For instance, the U.S. Federal Communications Commission gave the effective very high-frequency channels to commercial stations (with few exceptions) and gave noncommercial stations the ultrahigh-frequency (UHF) channels—but for 10 years did not require manufacturers to build UHF capacities into U.S.-manufactured TV sets. In addition, commercial networks and their sponsors in the U.S. Congress have defeated proposals by the Ford Foundation and the Carnegie Corp. to provide adequate funding for noncommercial broadcasting by nonpolitical sources, comparable to that in England and Japan.

The commercial audience has become the sole measure of electronically transmitted programming, including the news. When it is suggested that cable systems could systematically transmit sessions of city councils and school boards, the most common reply by cable operators is, "Who would watch?" If one an-

swers 500 or 1000 people, the answer is that this is not a viable commercial audience that can be sold to an advertiser, which is true for a regional station. But it is a spectacular audience for a school-board session, and the real cost is minimal: citizens watching something that directly affects their lives do not need elaborate camera work, polished announcers, or expensive sets, any more than they would if they personally attended a civic meeting.

The new technology will intensify social inequities. If the new system becomes available, it will be part of a larger cluster of special, electronic operations: banking, shopping, computerized library searches, access to transportation, and other business and professional transactions. It is these other functions that will stimulate, and sometimes pay for, the purchase of equipment and services. And it is to this audience that the ancillary services, like news, will organize themselves. And, inevitably, if this is true, it will bring the best news only to the affluent households. This would be unlike the growth of television news as a standard home feature, delivered on a near-universal home appliance.

Electronic Freedom From the Press?

By Anthony Durniak
Director Electronic Information Networks
McGraw-Hill Publications Company

Journalists will take advantage of any means—from carrier pigeon to the telegraph to the teletype, from the wire-photo machine to portable television camera—to help them get the news to their readers while it is still news. So it is only natural for the press to embrace the latest technologies: computers and advanced communications media.

But this technology is more than just another tool of the trade. It is fundamentally altering the relationship between the public and the press. Historically, reporters and editors viewed it as their responsibility to tell readers what they thought the readers needed to know.

Events only became news if an editor decided they were important enough to appear in a newspaper or magazine, or on a radio or television broadcast.

Now, computers and communications equipment are making readers more independent of journalists than

ever before. They can use a personal computer to tap into an electronic information service, or data bank, and select only the information that interests them. And increasingly, readers who use these data banks have access to the same raw material that reporters and editors use in preparing their stories. Indeed, some are already suggesting that the new technology can offer readers freedom *from* the press.

The most striking example of this trend came in January, when the White House announced that it was beginning to distribute Presidential announcements and speeches over an electronic mail network operated by ITT Dialcom.

The President's staff has long been concerned that his views and statements are being misrepresented or distorted by the media. Now, any interested party with a personal computer can dial up the White House service and see the "unfiltered" statements in their entirety.

Other government agencies are also moving to make their information available electronically. The Internal Reve-

nue Service, for example, provides some 70 of its publications via electronic information services such as Dialog, CompuServe and The Source. And the Securities and Exchange Commission is now experimenting with a system it calls Edgar, that will let investors retrieve financial data once they are filed by corporations.

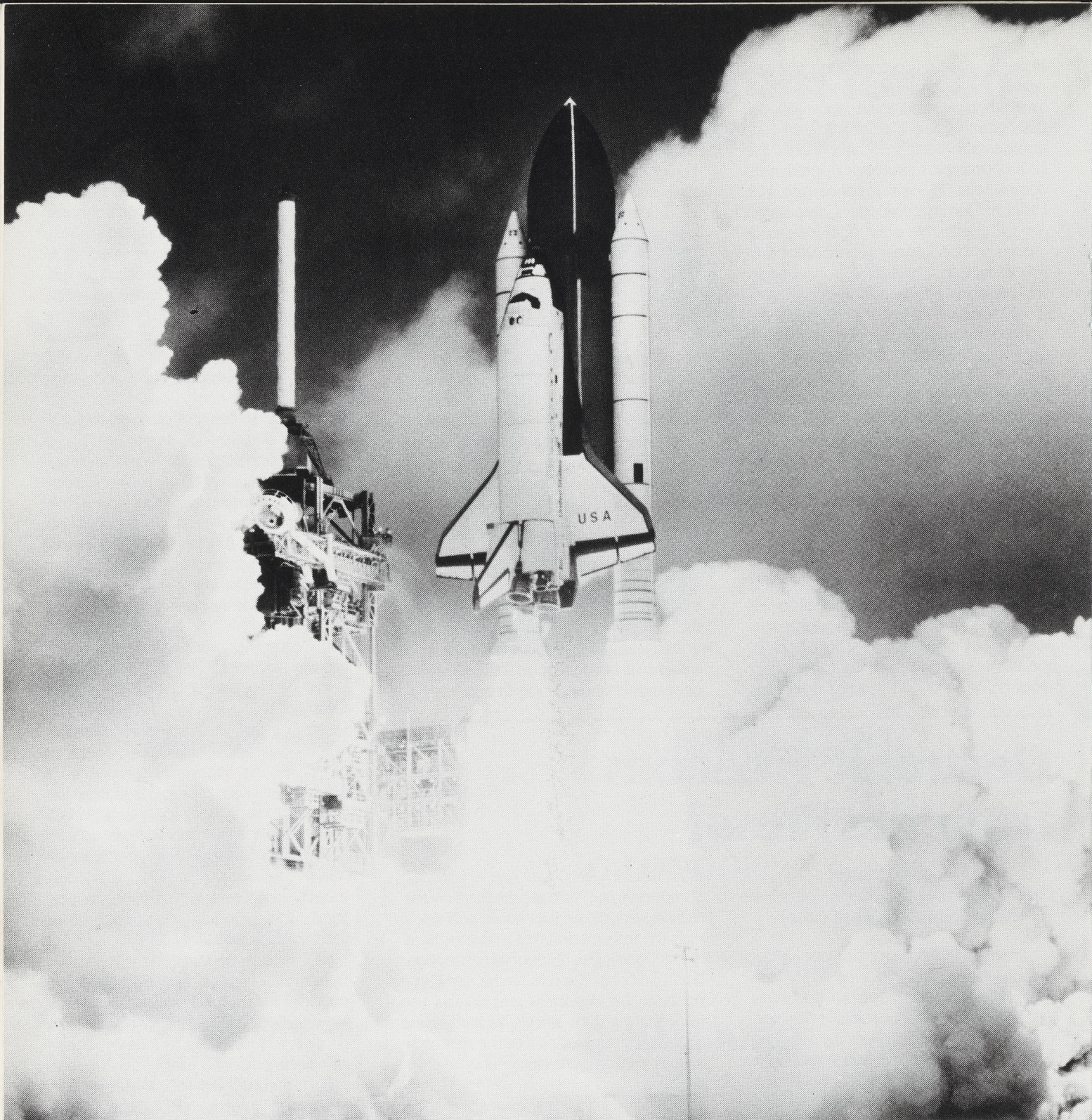
Corporations are also taking advantage of the new technology to get their message directly to the public. The full, unedited text of press releases issued by corporations using the PR Newswire service are now available to personal computer owners who subscribe to The Source and CompuServe information services.

Of course, few people have the time to wade through all the thousands of pages of press releases, forms, and brochures issued daily by government agencies and companies. Here again, the computer can bypass what previously was a primary function of reporters and editors. Computers can perform as an electronic clipping service, selecting only certain designated items.

For example, The Source allows personal computer users to search through the news wires of United Press International by date, state, and topic. Mead Data Central's Nexis service and Lockheed's Dialog service let users search through articles from dozens of publications to recall only those articles that contain a relevant word or phrase. Right now the computer has to be told in very explicit terms, using arcane commands, exactly what information to look for. But as artificial intelligence technology is perfected, computers will be able to perform the clipping function almost automatically.

Obviously, no journalist in his or her right mind objects to any technology that provides for freer access to information. Nonetheless, computers pose significant dangers to journalism as it has traditionally been practiced in the U.S. Thus, to ensure a continued role in the process of getting information to the public, journalists must carefully examine how they perform their jobs in the new information age.

Perhaps the greatest danger is that the new computer technology will encourage carelessness. Reporters composing their stories on an electronic text editing system can write a story and set it in type without it ever being seen by another human being. And once stories are in the computer they can be altered at the blink-of-an-eye without any pencil smudge or red line to alert the editor or others that a change had been made. In fact, subscribers who receive their news



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The OPC 1984 Awards: Champions for all of us

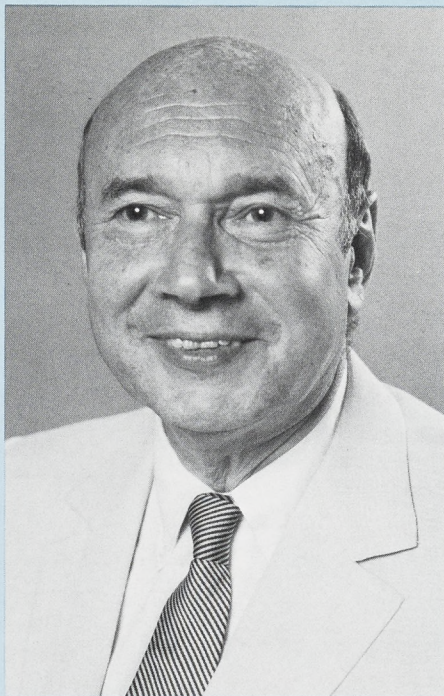
Morton Frank,
Chairman, 1984 Awards
Committee

Believing in a free press, even battling for it when necessary, has been a hallmark for the United States system of democracy since this nation's founding.

The need for maintaining freedom of the press—whether for those who are professionals in print and broadcast, or for readers, listeners and viewers—has never been more pronounced than now.

In the foreground of this ever-continuing vigilance to allow people to talk and write about what they believe in, is the Overseas Press Club.

The annual awards contest winners pictured and honored in this "Dateline



85" are champions for all of us. So are the many others who have labored to report and interpret what is happening, in our country and abroad. They help us all to meditate and then act on what we think is right.

The importance of the OPC Contest, and the belief in it by the various groups

and individuals who sponsor cash awards for winners, is indicated by the number of this year's entries. It's the greatest in number since the contest's beginning, 15% more than last year.

The quality, integrity and impact of the work achieved by those who've entered this contest, and by thousands of others in this country's field of journalism, are living evidence of what the OPC represents.

Recognition and thanks is due the judges of the contest, too. All are professionals, 45 men and women who spent many volunteered hours studying, comparing and voting on the entries. Opinions were varied, but overall the winners and runners-up represent a consensus on what is the best in journalistic quality for the year 1984.

The subjects that received the greatest and most varied coverage in terms of entries were Ethiopia, El Salvador, and the assassination of Indira Gandhi.

All of us owe a lasting debt to the reporters, correspondents, writers, photographers, radio and television broadcasters, and the many others visible and behind the scenes, who work hard and long, so that the American public can know what's happening in our country and throughout the world.

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Class 1

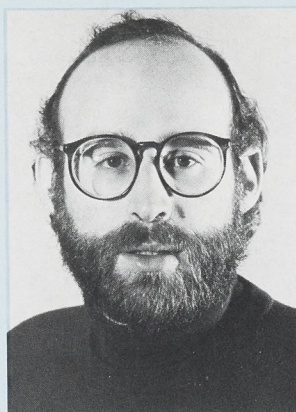
The Hal Boyle Award
for the best daily newspaper or
wire service reporting
from abroad:

Winner:

Jeff Sommer,
Newsday, for "India Coverage"

Citations:

Brahama Chellany, Associated Press
for "Sikh's Golden Temple" Tyler
Marshall, Bob Sector, Rone Tempest,
Los Angeles Times, for "The
Assassination of Indira Gandhi."



The Hal Boyle Award for best daily newspaper or wire service reporting from abroad is presented to Jeffrey I. Sommer, Asia bureau chief of Newsday, based in Peking, for his versatile, far-ranging and fast-moving coverage in 1984.

During the year Sommer rushed to India to cover the aftermath of Indira Gandhi's assassination: the funeral, the rioting and the accession of her son Rajiv. Later he returned to report on the disaster at Bhopal, where escaping pesticide gas killed more than 2,000 persons.

In Hong Kong he covered the negotiations to return the British colony to Chinese sovereignty, and in the Philippines the guerilla war against President Marcos. At home in Peking he wrote stories ranging from the modernization of China to the plight of the hungry Panda.

A Cornell graduate, he has master's degrees from Columbia and Harvard. He joined Newsday in 1981 and, because of his studies in Asian subjects and his command of Mandarin, was soon assigned to Peking.

Two citations are awarded in this class. One goes to Brahama Chellany, Associated Press, for "Sikh's Golden Temple." The other is to The Los Angeles Times, Tyler Marshall, Robert Sector and Rone Tempest, for their team coverage of the assassination of Indira Gandhi.

The Bob Considine Award for best daily newspaper or wire service interpretation of foreign affairs is awarded to Drew Middleton of The New York Times for his splendid series "Return to Normandy," which culminated his distinguished career as a correspondent abroad.

Middleton became a war correspondent in 1939, the year the OPC was founded. A reporter in the London bureau of the Associated Press, he became at 25

Class 2

The Bob Considine Award.
With \$1000 honorarium
presented by King Features
Syndicate for best daily
newspaper or wire service
interpretation of foreign
affairs.

Winner:

Drew Middleton,
The New York Times for
"Return to Normandy."



Citations:

Mark Fineman, The Philadelphia Inquirer for "India & The Phillipines"
Randall Richard, Providence Bulletin for "Faces of a Revolution: Potrait of a Massacre."

Judges of the OPC 1985 Awards Competitions

* Denotes Chairman ** Category

William Arthur ** 9 & 10	William Kratch ** 5 & 6
Alfred Balk * ** 9 & 10	Alex Liepa ** 14
George Bookman * ** 12	Kenneth Lipper ** 13
Leo Bogart ** 5 & 6	Rosalind Massow ** 1 & 2
Renee Bruns ** 3 & 4	William McBride ** 11
Cornell Capa ** 3 & 4	Michael O'Neill ** 9 & 10
Henry Cassidy * ** 1 & 2	Michael Pakenham ** 11
Howard Chapnick ** 3 & 4	John Prescott * ** 11
Monica Collins ** 7 & 8	Arthur Rothstein ** 3 & 4
Derick Daniels ** 11	Charles Rotkin * ** 3 & 4
Rimmer de Vries ** 13	M.J. Rossant ** 9 & 10
Arnold Drapkin ** 3 & 4	Norman Schorr ** 6
John Durniak ** 3 & 4	Grace Shaw * ** 14
Julia Edwards * ** 15	David Shefrin * ** 7 & 8
Gerold Frank ** 14	Lee Silberman ** 12
Peter French ** 1 & 2	Milan Skacel ** 6
Ralph Gardner ** 14	Gene Sosin * ** 6
Kim Gantz ** 7 & 8	Ann Stringer ** 15
Henry Gellermann ** 12	Ansel Talbert ** 1 & 2
James Hill ** 12	Arthur Unger ** 7 & 8
Howard Kany * ** 5	Claire Wilbur ** 15
Philip Kuiper ** 12	Lewis Young * ** 13

Class 3

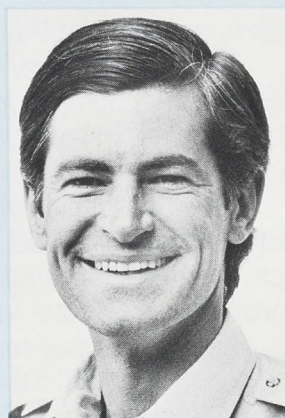
The Robert Capa Gold Medal.
Presented by Life Magazine
for best photographic
reporting from abroad
requiring exceptional
courage and enterprise.

Winner:

James Nachtwey,
Black Star for Time Magazine,
for "Photos of El Salvador."

Citation:

John Hoagland (Posthumously)
Newsweek, for "Salvador."



the youngest correspondent accredited to the British Expeditionary Force in France.

He joined the Times in London in 1942, serving as war correspondent until the Allied victory in Europe, then as a foreign correspondent in Moscow, Bonn, London, Paris—a tour as head of the United Nations bureau—and Brussels. He served as Times military correspondent from 1970 till his retirement at 70 last year, and continues to work as military affairs columnist for the Times News Service. Last year, on the 40th anniversary of the Allied landings in Normandy, he went back to the beaches and recalled the story he covered 40 years before, putting it in historical perspective in "Return to Normandy."

The Bob Considine Award is accompanied by a \$1,000 honorarium presented by King Features Syndicate.

Two citations were awarded in this class. One was won by Randall Richard of the Providence Journal-Bulletin for "Portrait of a Massacre," the story of Peruvian photographer Willy Ritto, who took pictures as he was killed by Indians in the mountains of Peru. The other goes to Mark Fineman of the Philadelphia Inquirer for interpretations of the assassination of Indira Gandhi, the disaster of Bhopal and guerilla warfare in the Philippines.

The Robert Capa Gold Medal for best photographic reporting or interpretation from abroad requiring exceptional courage and enterprise was won for the second year by James Nachtwey of Black Star, for five Central America assignments for Time magazine.

The judges cited Nachtwey's extreme sensitivity to the agony and pathos of those he covered. He worked in trying conditions, and often in disregard for his own safety, during the elections in El Salvador and Nicaragua, the violence in El Salvador, at the Arde prisoner of war camp, and particularly at the Battle at San Juan del Norte.

The Gold Medal is presented by Life magazine.

A citation in this class is awarded to photographer John Hoagland of Newsweek, who was killed in the crossfire between guerrillas and the army while covering the conflict in El Salvador.

The Olivier Rebbot Memorial Award for best photographic reporting from abroad in magazines and books was presented to David Burnett of Contact Press Images for Time magazine stories on the famine in Ethiopia and the fortieth anniversary of D-Day in Europe, and for a National Geographic story on Jamaica.

In Ethiopia, he reported, "the scenes in the refugee camps were almost biblical... The magnitude of the suffering and pain was almost beyond comprehension." Burnett captured this feeling in his coverage. In Europe, his D-Day pictures were a deeply sensitive treatment of a moving event. His coverage tested the photographer's ability to handle a wide variety of situations.

The Olivier Rebbot award is accompanied by \$500 and a plaque presented by Newsweek magazine.

Two citations were awarded in this class: one to Dilip Mehta of Contact Press Images for stories in Time magazine on the Bhopal disaster, the Gandhi legacy, and Pope John Paul's visit to Canada; and another to

Class 4

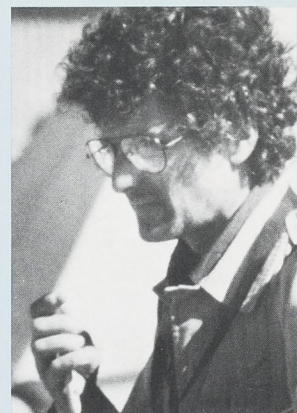
The Olivier Rebbot Award.
With \$500 honorarium
plus a plaque presented
by Newsweek for best
photographic reporting from
abroad for magazines and
books.

Winner:

David Burnett,
Contact Press Images for Time
Magazine for "Photos of Jamaica,
D-Day-Plus, Ethiopian Famine."

Citations:

Dilip Mehta, Contact Press Images
for Time Magazine, for "Pope John II,
The Gandhi Legacy, & Bhopal Disaster."
Steve McCurry, National Geographic
for "Monsoons, The New Faces of
Baghdad & India by Rail."



Class 4

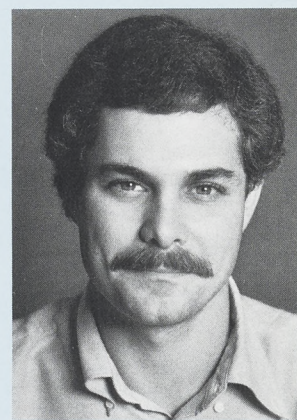
Best Photographic
reporting from abroad for
newspapers or wire service.

Winner:

Larry Price,
Philadelphia Inquirer for photos of
"Nigeria, Angola & El Salvador."

Citation:

David Turnley, Detroit Free Press
for "India in Transition."



Class 5

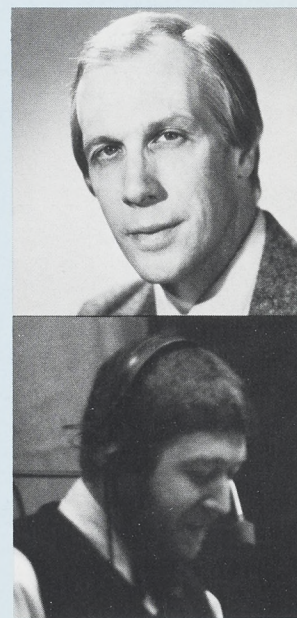
The Ben Grauer Award
for the best radio spot news
reporting from abroad.

Winner:

Cameron Swayze and
Philip Till,
NBC Radio News for "Beirut Coverage."

Citations:

CBS News Radio, for "The Death of
Newsweek photographer John Hoagland."
CBS News Radio for "Lebanon Coverage."



Class 6

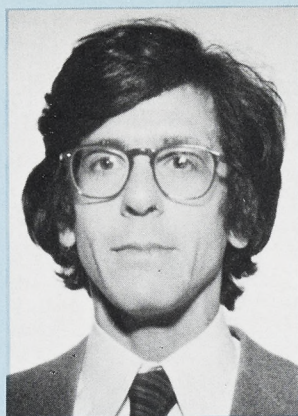
The Lowell Thomas Award.
With \$1000 honorarium
presented by Capital Cities
Communications for the
best radio interpretation
of foreign affairs.

Winner:

Alan Berlow,
National Public Radio for
"Hotel Intrigue."

Citations:

NBC Radio News, Network & The Source
for "Message from Moscow & Two
Distant Tribes."



John P. Wallach,
WAMU, for "Foreign Policy
Processes & The Press."

Class 7

Best television
Spot News reporting
from abroad.

Winner:

Mohamed Amin,
Visnews, for "Ethiopian Famine."

Citations:

Mark Litke ABC (World News Tonight)
for "Bhopal Gas Disaster & Sikh
Violence in India."
CBS News for "India Coverage."



Class 8

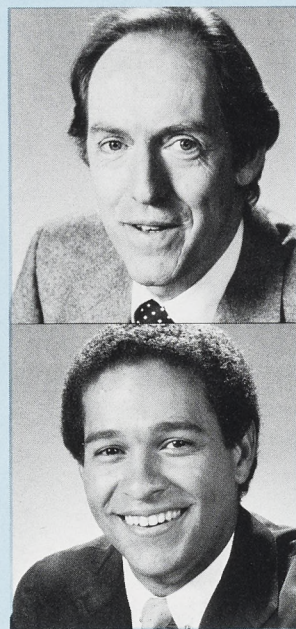
The Edward R. Murrow
Award for best television
interpretation or documentary
on foreign affairs.

Winner:

Garrick Utley and
Bryant Gumbel,
NBC TV for "The New Cold War."

Citation:

Bill Moyers, David Grubin & Andrew Lack
(Crossroads) CBS TV for "Cambodia."



Steve McCurry for three stories in National Geographic
on the Indian Railroad, Nigeria, and Baghdad.

The award for best photographic reporting from
abroad for newspapers and wire services was won by
Larry Price of the Philadelphia Inquirer for his pictures
from Angola, Nigeria and El Salvador.

In 1984 Price worked extensively in Central Amer-
ica and Africa, producing a portfolio demonstrating
versatility, sensitivity and courage, in the face of geo-
graphic, logistical—and often political hazards.

In El Salvador he focused on the suffering of the
peasants; in Angola, after a clandestine entry, he linked
up with the Unita rebels, and in Nigeria he recorded
efforts to arrest economic decline and modernize on
the shifting sands of OPEC revenues.

A citation in this class is awarded to David C. Turn-
ley of the Detroit Free Press for "India in Transition."

The Ben Grauer Award for best radio spot news
reporting was presented to NBC Radio News for cov-
erage from Beirut by Cameron Swayze and Phillip Till.

Swayze and Till demonstrated a high professional
level of broadcast journalism as they brought from the
scene the sounds and eye-witness descriptions of the
war in Lebanon. Exploding shells punctuated some of
Till's reports to the American radio audience, and NBC
scored a news beat with Swayze's description of the
deployment of U.S. troops from Beirut to ships
offshore.

A citation in this class is awarded to CBS Radio
News for dramatic reporting of the death of Newsweek
photographer John Hoagland, who was killed while
covering combat in El Salvador. Richard Wagner
reported from the scene, with contributions by John
Vincent, Rob Armstrong reported in New York.

Another citation goes to CBS Radio News for
reporting from war-torn Beirut by Larry Pintak and Al-
len Pizzey, especially for Pintak's conversation with
Reid Collins in New York at the time of the bombing
of the U.S. embassy.

The Lowell Thomas Award for best radio inter-
pretation of foreign affairs is presented to Alan Berlow
for "The Hotel Intrigue," which he reported on
National Public Radio from Honduras.

In this story, one of several he reported for NPR
during a month in Honduras, Berlow tried to make
sense of the growing U.S. military presence there, giv-
ing listeners an idea of the country's poverty, politics,
incipient democracy and questionable human rights
policy.

In a skillful portrait in sound, he contrasted con-
flicting perceptions of the current political atmosphere
in Honduras, providing insightful analysis of the ambi-
guities and contradictions there.

Berlow, who has been reporting for NPR since
1979, is currently on leave at the University of Michigan
where he was awarded the first Stanley M. Swinton
fellowship in journalism.

Citations in this class are awarded to John P.
Wallach of WAMU Public Radio, Washington, D.C., for
"Foreign Policy Processes and the Press," and the NBC
Radio News for "Message from Moscow," and The
Source, NBC radio's young adult network, for "Two
Distant Tribes."



Class 3 winner
James Nachtwey
Black Star for
Time Magazine

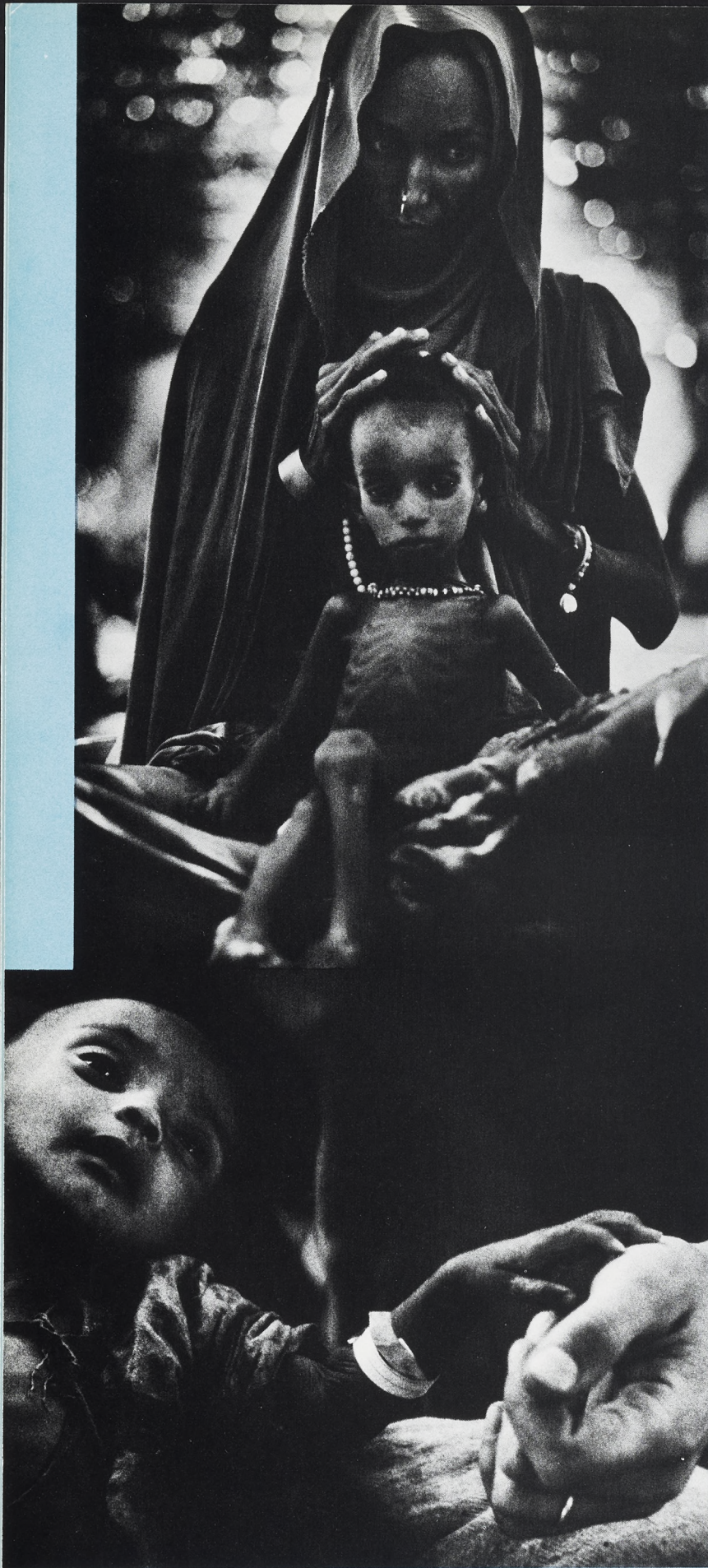


Class 4 A winner
Larry Price
Philadelphia Inquirer



Class 4 winner
David Burnett
Contact Press Images for
Time Magazine





The award for best television spot news reporting from abroad was won by Mohammed Amin, Visnews cameraman based in Nairobi, for the report that first brought the impact of the Ethiopia famine to the United States through NBC News, and to the United Kingdom through the BBC.

Knowing that news of crop failure in Ethiopia meant famine, Amin negotiated difficult travel authorizations first to Ethiopia, then beyond to the war zone where the scenes of horror and deprivation were starkest. BBC reporter Michael Buerk described it as "the closest place to hell."

Amin's pictures were sped by Visnews world satellite system to lead the news of 425 world broadcasters with a potential audience of 470 million homes.

The day after the pictures aired in the U.S., the White House announced \$30 million in aid for the starving in Ethiopia.

Citations in this class are awarded to Mark Litke, ABC News correspondent, for coverage of India from the Sikh uprising to the Gandhi assassination and the Bhopal disaster, and to the CBS Evening News with Dan Rather for its timely and comprehensive reporting on the day of the Gandhi assassination.

The Edward R. Murrow Award for best television interpretation or documentary on foreign affairs was awarded to NBC News for "The New Cold War," a week-long origination of news programs live from Moscow.

During the week, the live coverage was broadcast on all NBC's news shows—the News at Sunrise, the Today Show, the NBC Nightly News, Meet the Press and NBC Radio News. The coverage afforded a wide-ranging view of Soviet life, the leadership and the people, and an unusual sense of the issues of U.S.-Soviet relations from Moscow's point of view.

Secretary of State George Shultz called the series of reports "a real service to improve the level of understanding of the American people about the Soviet Union and about our relationship."

The coverage represented a major effort by NBC in terms of facilities and manpower.

A citation in this class is awarded to Bill Moyers of CBS News for the "Cambodia" segment of the Crossroads program.

The Ed Cunningham Memorial Award for the best magazine reporting from abroad was won by Scott Sullivan for "The Decline of Europe" in Newsweek.

In his concise, perceptive story, the magazine's European editor impressively met the challenge of charting trends that signal impending change. He provided an illuminating overview of a growing European crisis: stagnating economies, lagging technological innovation, debilitating bureaucracies, an incapacitated Common Market, and deepening schisms over the Continent's relations with the superpowers.

Sullivan joined Newsweek in 1973. He has served as Paris bureau chief, chief diplomatic correspondent in Washington, and has been European editor since 1983.

This award is accompanied by a \$500 honorarium.

A citation in this class was awarded to Thomas Friedman for "The Power of the Fanatics" in The New York Times Magazine.

Class 15 winner
Stan Grossfeld
The Boston Globe

The Hallie and Whit Burnett Award for the best magazine story on foreign affairs is presented to V.S. Naipaul for "Grenada: An Island Betrayed" in Harper's magazine.

While most reporting on the U.S. invasion of Grenada focused on logistics and maneuver, and on charges and countercharges, Naipaul quietly employed description, dialogue and vignettes of life among the ordinary people of Grenada, providing a fresh and compelling view that placed the small Caribbean island and the contenders for power over it in global perspective.

Naipaul, who was born not far from Grenada on the island of Trinidad, has won a number of literary prizes for the 18 books he has written on the societies of the postcolonial Third World. Educated at Oxford, he now lives in Wiltshire, England.

This award is accompanied by a \$500 honorarium.

A citation in this class is awarded to R. Jeffrey Smith for "European Missile Deployment" in Science magazine.

The award for best cartoon on foreign affairs is presented to Don Wright of the Miami News.



Over the year he covered the tragedy in Bhopal, the assassination of Indira Gandhi, the bombing of the U.S. Embassy annex in Beirut, the Ethiopian famine and African drought, and the U.S. involvement in Nicaragua.

In his coverage, Wright shows a humane passion and creates impact through the simplicity and individualistic style of his superb draftsmanship. His cartoons deliver a strong direct commentary without the need for words.

This award is accompanied by a \$150 honorarium presented by the New York Daily News.

Citations in this class go to Doug Marlette of the Charlotte Observer and to Tony Auth of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The award for best business news reporting from abroad in magazines and books was won by Peter Koenig for "Anatomy of a Eurobond Scandal" in the Institutional Investor.

Koenig, the magazine's London bureau chief since 1983, presented a detailed investigation into the background of an alleged international bond trading fraud involving major financial institutions.

Before joining the Investor, Koenig wrote for publications including the International Herald Tribune, Barron's, Audubon and Oui.

Class 9

The Ed Cunningham Award. With \$500 honorarium for the best magazine reporting from abroad.

Winner:

Scott Sullivan,
Newsweek for "The Decline of Europe."

Citation:

Thomas L. Friedman, The New York Times for "The Power of the Fanatics."



Class 10

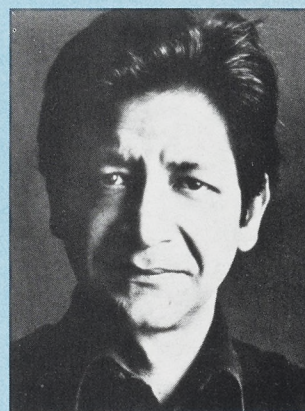
The Hallie & Whit Burnett Award. With \$500 honorarium for the best magazine story on foreign affairs.

Winner:

V.S. Naipaul,
Harper's Magazine for
"Grenada: An Island Betrayed."

Citation:

R. Jeffrey Smith, Science Magazine for "European Missile Deployment."



Class 11

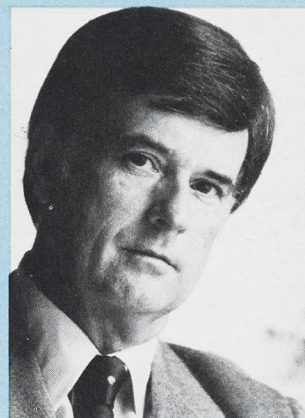
Best cartoon on foreign affairs. With \$150 presented by New York Daily News.

Winner:

Don Wright, The Miami News.

Citations:

Doug Marlette, The Charlotte Observer
Tony Auth, The Philadelphia Inquirer.



Class 12

Best Business news reporting from abroad. With \$1000 honorarium in this class presented by Forbes Magazine.

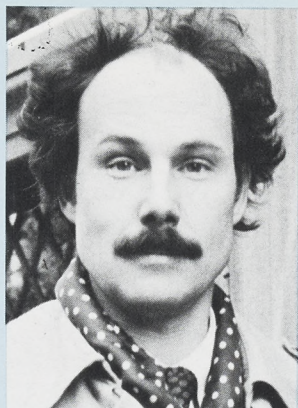
Winner:

For magazines and books, Peter Koenig, Institutional, for "Anatomy of a Eurobond Scandal."

Citation:

Lee Smith, Fortune Magazine, for "Cracks in the Japanese Work Ethic."

FOR Newspapers or wire services; NO WINNER



A citation in this class is awarded to Lee Smith for "Cracks in the Japanese Work Ethic" in Fortune magazine.

No award was made for best business news reporting from abroad in newspapers and wire services this year.

Forbes magazine, which presents a \$1,000 honorarium to the newspaper winner, has permitted the OPC to transfer the award to the magazine winner this year.

The award for best economic news reporting from abroad for magazines and books was won by John Pearson, Carla Ann Robbins, Sarah Bartlett and team for "Will Mexico Make It?" in Business Week.

The reporting team took the reader behind the formal pronouncements about Mexico's debt problems for an in-depth examination of the current wisdom that Mexico was the exemplar of developing countries' managing their problems.

Pearson, senior writer for international affairs, has been with Business Week since 1962 and an associate editor and member of the board of editors since 1969. In his career he has traveled on reporting assignments to most parts of the world. Robbins edited international business stories in New York and reported frequently on the Caribbean and Central America for the magazine before joining McGraw-Hill World News as a correspondent in Washington last year. Bartlett, who grew up in the Bahamas and received bachelor and master's degrees from the University of Sussex in England, has been writing about international finance since joining Business Week in 1983.

This award is accompanied by a \$500 honorarium presented by Morton Frank.

A citation in this class is awarded to Alfred Zanker for "World Wide Economics May Be Near Another Boom" in U.S. News & World Report.

Class 13:

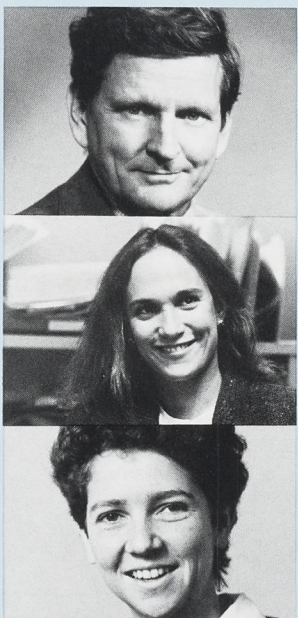
Best economic reporting from abroad in magazines and books. The Morton Frank Award (\$500).

Winners:

John Pearson, Carla Ann Robbins, Sarah Bartlett & Team, Business Week for "Will Mexico Make It?"

Citation:

Alfred Zanker, U.S. News & World Report, for "Why World Economy May Be Near Another Boom."



The award for best economic news reporting from abroad for newspapers and wire services is presented to William Montalbano, Juan DeOnis and Juan Vasquez of The Los Angeles Times for their incisive and meticulously researched 4-part series, "The Mexican Economy After the Fall." On-the-spot interviews by the three chronicled the economic ills that plagued Mexico during the period when the IMF restructured its foreign loans, and the nation began the rocky road to economic equilibrium.

Montalbano served as bureau chief in San Salvador in 1983 and in Buenos Aires since the beginning of 1984. Before joining the Times, he was Miami Herald chief of correspondents and Knight-Ridder Peking Bureau chief. DeOnis is the Times's Rio de Janeiro bureau chief, and former Latin America correspondent for the International Herald Tribune, Newsweek International columnist, and New York Times correspondent. Vasquez is Mexico bureau chief. Before joining the Times he was city editor of the Express, and reporter for KENS-TV, both in San Antonio, and a New York Times reporter.

The Cornelius Ryan Award for the best book on foreign affairs was won by Kevin Klose for "Russia and the Russians: Inside the Closed Society," published by W.W. Norton & Co.

Class 13

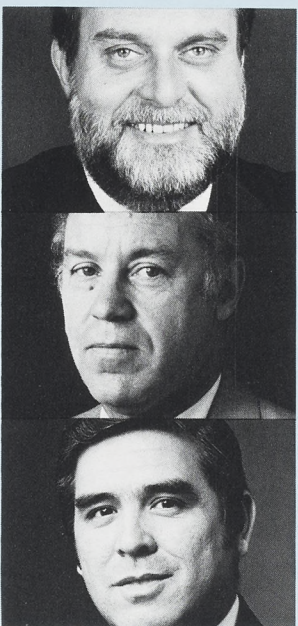
Best economics reporting from abroad for newspapers or wire services.

Winners:

William Montalbano, Juan DeOnis and Juan Vasquez, Los Angeles Times, for "Mexican Economy."

Citation:

No Citation



In this brilliantly conceived and powerfully written book, Klose contrasts the reality of the totalitarian state with the humanity of individual Russians: dissidents and party regulars, cynics and dreamers, heroes and rogues, all caught up in the system. In a gallery of remarkable portraits he demonstrates the power of the human spirit which, even in the monolithic confines of a police state, still lives.

The co-author of several books of fiction and non-fiction, Klose and his family lived in Moscow, where he was the Washington Post's bureau chief from 1977 to 1981. He is now based in Chicago as Post bureau chief for the midwest and Canada.

The Madeline Dane Ross Award to the foreign correspondent showing a concern for the human condition was won by photographer Stan Grossfeld and reporter Colin Nickerson of the Boston Globe.

The team's spectacular pictures and poignant reporting combined to bring the world an unforgettable vision of the tragedy of famine in Ethiopia.

The reporter-photographer team was among the first to enter rebel-held parts of Ethiopia and document the painful fact that western relief supplies were not reaching the starving of Eritrea and Tigre provinces because of the civil war.

Grossfeld's pictures appeared in newspapers and magazines across the U.S. His portrait of the Ethiopian madonna with her starving child, rivaling classic madonnas in museums, is complemented by Nickerson's words: "Babies too weak, too hungry to bawl make a sort of mewing cry, a pathetic plaint that reverberates through all of drought-afflicted black Africa."

Grossfeld is chief photographer of the Globe, a winner of many awards, who began his career at the Newark Star-Ledger. Nickerson, who just won an AP award for coverage of a 1000-mile dogsled race in Alaska, joined the Globe in 1980 after stints on the Rutland Herald and the Orleans County Chronicle in Vermont.

This award is accompanied by an honorarium of \$600.

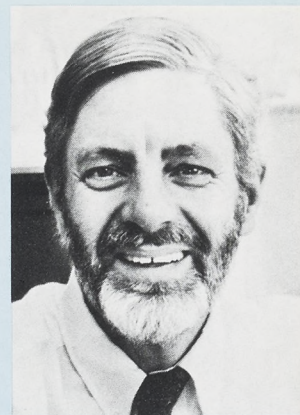
Class 14

The Cornelius Ryan Award for the best book on foreign affairs.

Winner:

Kevin Close,
W.W. Norton, for
"Russia and the Russians."

Citation:
No Citation



Class 15

The Madeline Dane Ross Award (\$600) for the foreign correspondent (any medium) showing a concern for the human condition.

Winners:

Stan Grossfeld,
photographer, and
Colin Nickerson
correspondent,
The Boston Globe,
for "Ethiopia: Famine and Flight."

Citation:
No Citation

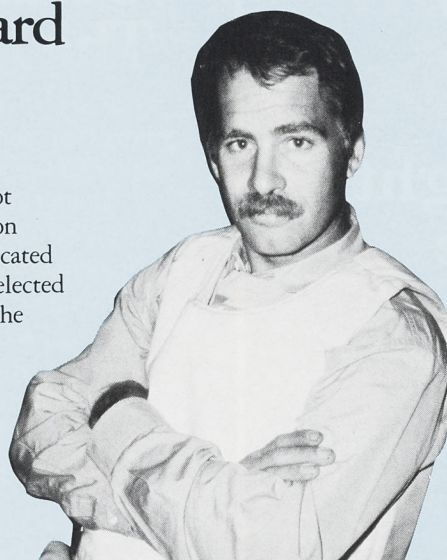


OPC President's Award John Hoagland

The Overseas Press Club President's Award is not given every year. It may be given at the discretion of the President to honor distinguished and dedicated service. President Anita Diamant this year has selected John Hoagland, news photographer, to receive the President's Award posthumously.

John Hoagland was on assignment for *Newsweek* in El Salvador when he was killed in a fire on March 16, 1984 on a road south of the city of Suchitoto.

In April, 1982, John Hoagland was imprisoned in El Salvador on false charges.



Newsweek and the State Department obtained his release. His name then appeared again on the death list, but he refused to leave.

Born in California in 1947, John Hoagland began covering Central America in 1977 as a photographer-stringer for both the Associated Press and United Press International.

In 1980, John Hoagland signed on exclusively with Gamma-Liaison, an international photo news agency. From his first assignment in El Salvador for *Newsweek* in November, 1980 until his death, John Hoagland covered almost all the major stories in Central America for *Newsweek*. John Hoagland was also on assignment in Lebanon where he covered the ongoing civil war.

Exclusively in Connecticut

The Waterbury Republican

(a morning paper) and

The Waterbury American

(an afternoon paper) carry the

Johannes Steel

column on Wall Street and world
economic affairs
five times weekly

During the past fifteen years both papers have
acquired many subscribers in many U.S. cities
because of this column.

Hundreds of readers have written and told
us that they regard the column highly.

Johannes Steel became a member of The
Overseas Press Club in 1940. He served as a
member of its Board of Governors in 1941/42.

Exclusively in Oklahoma

Johannes Steel on Wall Street

Oklahoma

reads

Johannes Steel

in The

Oklahoma City Times

Exclusively in Nevada

Johannes Steel on Wall Street

Nevada reads Johannes Steel in The Las Vegas Sun

where his column on finance and politics has now
appeared five times weekly for over fifteen years.

During that period he has called almost
every turn of the market. The Las Vegas Sun
is Nevada's largest independent daily newspaper.

The Editor is H. M. Greenspun. The Las Vegas
Sun has acquired many loyal subscribers in
numerous states, in addition to Nevada as the
result of carrying the Johannes Steel column.

Both, Editor "Hank" Greenspun and Johannes
Steel are long time members of the Overseas
Press Club

The Johannes Steel on Wall Street column is nationally available through The McNaught Syndicate

300 East 42 Street
New York, New York 10017
Phone 682-8787

Continued from page 21

electronically can receive stories directly from the reporter's computer.

To be sure, this speeds up the reporting process—a tremendous advantage in this fast-paced society. Yet, it removes the careful system of checks and balances provided by the editing process that helps to ensure clarity and accuracy. When articles had to be type set, at least a printer had to read the copy. (And how many reporters cannot recall a printer catching a typo?)

This problem is not without precedent. The advent of portable video equipment now enables television stations to broadcast live reports from almost anywhere. But when used to transmit live, unedited, pictures of the carnage at the scene of an airline crash or other disaster, this equipment has sparked debate over whether the reporters exercised appropriate editorial judgement in deciding what to show.

Ultimately, the question posed by the new computer and communications technology is: "Is more necessarily better?" Journalists can choose to use the technology to send the reader ever larger masses of undigested information, more quickly than ever before. Or they can practice their craft more carefully than ever, shifting through the mounds of data and analyzing it so they can extract only the nuggets of information of significance to their readers. Then the press can package that information in a way that is easy and pleasant to use.

It remains to be seen how well readers like their newfound freedom from the press. Already, some are starting to complain of "information overload." Perhaps if journalists are careful to adapt



RCA News
The RCA Satcom I is equipped with 24 transponders. Solar cells produce 740 watts of power to drive the operating functions of the space craft.

their traditional skill at filtering, analyzing, organizing, and concisely reporting events to the new technology, they can

win a larger, rather than a reduced, role in the new age of electronic information retrieval.

Seduction by Computer Fear to Joy.

By Richard F. Shepard
Reporter for The New York Times

In 1978, a man who had been doing mysterious things on the third floor, the newsroom of the New York Times, stood by me as I was typing out a short for the next day's paper. He told me to stop in the middle of what I was writing and to go with him. Little did I realize that it was a short walk that would take me into a completely different way of life.

In another room, there was a gadget with a keyboard and a television screen. He told me that I was to write the piece I was assigned to on this device. It was nothing that I took to right away. I was raised on good old heavy-key standard typewriters and had never even gotten around to using the electrics. I never wanted to be in competition with any gadget that could think faster than I could write.

It was a sincere conviction and my first acquaintance with my future close

associate was by no means an instant love affair. It was frightening to see your words jumping about in green letters and even more disconcerting to see how quickly they assembled in misspellings. The keys were just too quick for me. The man stood over me and told me what keys to press when I wanted to correct a mistake or go to a new line. My finger still went for the jocular "X" and for the return carriage key, no matter that my mind knew that the hand should operate differently.

I did not take kindly to the computer, much less its cumbersome handle, "word processor," a term I still detest for its pretension and mass-production overtones. But there was no option. This was the way for copy to go and I used it.

At the beginning, I and a number of other colleagues expounded theories about how this would forever change the nature of writing because it would have to affect the way writers thought. There was a younger crew that was euphoric about this "progress," who took notes and quotes on it over the telephone, who stored in it the information that once filled a reporter's battered personal telephone book.

There was a terror of not being able to see writing on paper. The management let us keep our typewriters on the desk as blue blankets and I still have one there. I have not used it for more than five years now. As time march on, I became better acquainted with what a computer could do. I even became reckless and, except for stories that I wanted

ate the writer who had a copy editor competent to sort it all out.

The computer made it easy. It gave you a word count and you could cut your story (horror of horrors), before the desk butchered it. It also put somewhat more direct responsibility on you than the old system, under which you could blame someone else for misreading your penciled-in *cx*'s. The only disadvantage, perhaps, was for those who, unlike me could not touchtype. Computers are built for speed and hunt-and-peck will still do the job but it will deprive one of the benefits of the system.

So comfortable did I become with the computer that I ran out and bought one, a Kaypro, a year ago. Now I not only can write at the office but I can write at home. Better than that, I can send what

outdoing yourself.

My friends who left the Times in B.C., Before Computer, are shocked to find that I have gone over to the other side. It is as though I have betrayed tradition. My answer is that the tradition remains, as far as I am concerned. Deadlines are deadlines and copy is copy. The mistake they make is to think in terms of computers. I think of these machines as basically typewriters and that is what I use mine as. They are special typewriters that do special things, but essentially they are typewriters for the writer.

I have learned to use it pretty well, but I have never immersed myself in the mechanics and I believe that it is the mechanics that throws the non-users off. I don't know about Bauds and CP/M's, and all the questions that are in the instruc-



The New York Times

THE CHANGE: Back in 1930 (Photo left) all was the faithful typewriter and the telephone. By 1980 floors were torn up and telephone and computer terminal wires had to be under the floor so that the world in the news room was neat and quiet (photo right).

to take home with me, I rarely took hard copy.

What had happened was that the computer seduced me, slowly, as it did many other reporters. It allowed you to make corrections, clean copy, that is. If you added an insert or changed a word all that was needed were a few moments. It had been almost legendary with the style that I added lines to stories, hanging them single-spaced to the bottom of a carbon "book" to make the graphs end on a page. Running stories had been punctuated with inserts running from Insert A to Insert Z and fortun-

I write at home into the office through a doodad called a modem, which requires you only to dial a number at the office and push a switch. I have a printer at home and I write my letters on it, which is much easier than on the typewriter. It has all made me so lazy that the thought of writing on paper and then crumpling it up to start completely over, petrifies me with fright.

If there is a difference in writing, it is, in my case, that I tend to write longer, because it is much easier to write at all. On the other hand, there is that frightful counter which lets you know if you are

tion books written by computer technicians. I have learned the commands that make it erase words, insert sentences, move whole graphs from one part of a story to another, that will take your cursor (that's the little blinking dash that tells you where what you will write will be seen when you start) to the position you wish.

The only thing I have not become is a computer "expert" and another thing I have not become is a computer buff, although I am enthusiastic about it as a writer who wants to get his ideas out of

5,000,000 have diabetes and don't know it...

You could be one

It's estimated that 5 million Americans have diabetes and don't know it. The early symptoms are vague and may seem minor. As a result, they are often ignored or not taken seriously enough. Yet, if undiagnosed, diabetes can lead to serious complications affecting various parts of the body, including eyes, heart, kidneys, brain or even life itself.

What are the symptoms of diabetes?

There may be none. Or there may be such simple things as an increase in skin infections or a slower healing of bruises and cuts. Also, be aware of excessive thirst or hunger, frequent need to urinate and extreme fatigue.

These symptoms do not necessarily occur all at once and they usually develop gradually. So it's easy to understand how they can be overlooked or considered part of the normal aging process.

It is important, therefore, to be alert to changes in your body and report them directly to your doctor. You have a greater chance of being diabetic if you are over 40, overweight or have a history of diabetes anywhere in the family.

What is diabetes?

Diabetes is a disorder in which the body cannot control the levels of sugar in the blood. Normally the hormone, insulin, regulates the blood sugar level. But if your body does not produce or effectively use its insulin, diabetes results.

Treatment of diabetes.

Diabetes usually can be successfully managed. Some diabetics need no more than weight reduction, the right foods and moderate exercise to bring blood sugar levels under control. And, if these changes are not enough, a simple oral medication is all that may be needed. Today, even those who need insulin can be better and more comfortably managed by their doctors than ever before.

The diagnosis is easy.

But only your doctor can make it. And remember, if you are over 40 and overweight, or have diabetes in your family, you should have regular blood and urine tests. Early diagnosis in adults can lead to better management and fewer problems later on.

Only your doctor can prescribe treatment.

Follow your doctor's advice about diet, exercise and medication. Also, be aware that you have a support system, which we call...

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the head and through the fingers in the shortest possible time.

This piece that you are reading was written on my Kaypro. I have turned it out on my printer without taking the time to put it through the word program that will correct many misspelled words. I have told the printer to double space it so that the editor of this publication can make his own pencil marks on the copy. I wish that he had a computer so that he

could eviscerate it so smoothly that I would never notice what he changed. Perhaps it is lucky that we have not come that far yet. There are some developments even I am not ready to deal with.

My machine tells me that I have written about a thousand words, which is worth one good picture. My computer does not draw pictures, although there are many others that do. It is for me still a typewriter. Enough said.

New Tech Horizons at Wall Street Journal

By Kim Breese
President of Dow Jones'
Operating Service Group

When the Journal began publishing in 1889, its technical problems were much the same as any other newspaper's. All writing, editing, composing, printing and distribution took place in a limited geographical area—New York City. The paper caught on in business and financial circles and, by the turn of the century, was being sped overnight by train to such far-flung centers of commerce as Washington, D.C. and Buffalo, N.Y. By 1929, the Journal's powers that be, heady with success, decided to publish a Pacific Coast edition in San Francisco. In what turned out to be the worst timing in the company's history, the new edition made its debut on October 21, 1929—eight days before the stock market crash.

The Journal suffered along with the rest of the country during the Great Depression, but survived, with both editions intact, until fortunes improved with the end of the war. Business rebounded so well that a new southwest edition was started in Dallas in 1948. A midwest edition in Chicago followed in 1951.

But being the only national newspaper with multiple printing sites had drawbacks. Nobody was developing technology to serve national newspapers—understandable since no market existed. So engineers and production people at Dow Jones began tinkering, innovating and, ultimately, creating new ways to make national newspaper publishing less complex and more efficient.

First came a black box that enabled linecasting machines to be driven by paper tape. This meant that news stories, previously set by printers at each of the Journal's four plants, had to be set but once. They were then transmitted over

telephone lines to tape punching machines in the other plants.

In 1962, after the network of Journal plants had grown to six, the company introduced America's first full-page facsimile production system—allowing pages made up in San Francisco to be transmitted by microwave to a plant in Riverside, Calif.

Then came bandwidth compression, a '60s innovation that enabled facsimile copies to be sent over smaller circuit, thereby reducing costs further. This was followed by Dowcom, one of the first internal, computerized communication systems. Dowcom provided a rapid, inexpensive, reliable method for transmitting reporters' stories to copy desk editors in New York and then sending typesetting data out to the plants.

In the early '70s, while the Journal was converting its plants—by then nine—to offset printing and photocomposition, it developed a process to apply mailing labels to all subscription copies (about 80% of total circulation) as the papers came off the press. This "on-line addressing" enabled reductions of personnel in mail rooms from as many as 35 or 40 to as few as three mailers.

Then, in '75, came satellite transmission. The Journal opened its 10th printing plant in Orlando, Fla. that year, producing papers from full-page images beamed by space satellite from Chicopee, Mass.

Prior to '75, facsimile transmission depended on land lines that were both expensive and distance-sensitive. For example, the circuit from Chicopee to the Journal's Princeton, N.J. plant cost \$10,000 per month. A similar circuit to Orlando would have cost \$32,000 per month. Thanks to the efficiencies of satellites, the cost from Chicopee to Orlando was only \$2,000 per month, and the same signal that went up from Chi-

copee could be brought down to an infinite number of additional plants at no extra charge.

Today, the Journal operates 17 printing plants, all connected to a sophisticated TDMA (time division multiple access) satellite network. All plants utilize offset printing and the high speed on-line addressing system. The five composing rooms (producing four regional editions) use photocomposition. And the entire production network is driven by a sophisticated computer network that stores all information in Chicopee and Dallas, each serving as a back-up to the other.

But much of this system—the model for most national and international newspapers—is already being made obsolete. Between April 1985 and the end of 1987, all Journal composing rooms will be replaced by a pagination system that will merge all text and graphics on a computer terminal and then transmit the electronically composed pages via satellite to machines that will use a Dow Jones-developed laser process to directly expose offset printing plates.

When this new production network is in place, a reporter will file a story electronically from anywhere in the world to the Journal's New York headquarters; the story will be edited electronically and then sent to pagination computers in five composing plants; employees in those plants will "make up" the paper electronically and transmit the pages directly from the pagination computers via satellite to laser plate units at the 17 printing plants. Papers will be printed, labelled "on line," bundled and fed into waiting trucks and in the hands of the Journal's two million subscribers and newsstand buyers within hours.

Me and my manual, pals —thwack! forever

By T.H. Watkins
Author of books on Western
history and conservation.
*This article is reprinted
from Smithsonian Magazine.*

The very machine on which this is being written is on its way out, they tell me. I mean the classic, upright, gray-and-black 30-pound manual typewriter. In its

stead have come, first, the electric typewriter in all its permutations, and then that witchery of chips and bytes and bits known as the word processor. In the same world as such a marvel, it is commonly agreed, the manual typewriter is as good as dead and gone. Writing in a recent issue of *Time* magazine, Roger Rosenblatt would not even let us even mourn its passing. "Let the thing go," he says. We need "not feel that the world is about to lose a piece of its heart," he says.

The hell you say, Mr. Rosenblatt.

It is still much too early for obituaries. I will not concede the demise of the manual typewriter. It will be with us for as long as writing is with us. Real writing, muscle-blood-and-bones writing. I have evidence to support this contention.

First, the beast itself is not going to simply vanish. Like the wire coat hanger, it is virtually indestructible. Manual typewriters lurk everywhere—in attics, closets, gas stations, police precincts, Goodwill outlets; they pop up in flea markets, church bazaars and garage sales nearly as often as kitchen dinette sets. Almost no one has ever just thrown away a manual.

There is a good reason for this. The classic manual typewriter survives in such abundance because it is, quite simply, one of the sturdiest, most sensible and most reliable machines ever produced by any civilization, anywhere, anytime. It is a thing of steel and sinew, a miracle of sturdy contrivance, a paragon of the purely mechanical arts, its performance a delicate saraband of give-and-take, strength and flexibility. It is the sort of machine that can be hurled bodily across the room, then be picked up and put back to work again (I have seen this done). As E.B. White wrote of the Model T, the classic, manual typewriter is "hard working, commonplace, heroic."

Furthermore, it is an understandable machine, even to the average layman. Most of its working parts function in a comprehensible manner having to do with simple physical laws, and most are right out there working where you can see them. Unless it has been deliberately beaten with an eight-pound sledge or thrown out of an airplane, the manual typewriter normally is easily and quickly repaired by anyone with any sort of mechanical inclination at all. I, who have difficulty lining up the arrows so that I can open a bottle of aspirin, have been known to repair a crippled typewriter.

What has all this to do with real writing? Just this: being both abundant and

out of fashion, classic manual typewriters are extraordinarily cheap; not one of the four in my possession cost more than \$40. Take the next generation of real writers, those erstwhile Faulkners or Stegners or Didions blossoming unseen out there, minds bursting with images, entranced with language, obsessed with the need to get it down, get it down, make the world see. Are such dreamers going to run out and buy word-processing systems with which to immortalize the flame that burns within? Not bloody likely. No, what they will do is this: they will find, say, an old Underwood at a yard sale, buy it, haul it home, hoist it with a thud to the top of the kitchen table, roll in a clean sheet of drugstore bond and, in the immortal words of newspaperman Gene Fowler, "stare at it until drops of blood appear on the forehead."

Doing so, they will learn what no word processor can teach them: the act of writing is an intensely personal thing and requires a machine equal to the emotional investment involved. The classic manual typewriter fits the bill precisely. Along with all the qualities mentioned earlier, it has the property of becoming one with the writer in the steamy act of creation. It is a very physical, even intimate business. The finger jabs the proper key with a psi of 1.5. The

type bar arcs swiftly upward and strikes through the ribbon to the paper with a solid thwack. A letter appears, then a word, then a sentence. The margin bell rings, the left hand thrusts out to lever the paper up two spaces and sweep the carriage back to the right, and it all begins again, a noisy ballet of man and machine until the page is filled, yanked out, laid aside, and a new sheet ratcheted into place, full of promise, full of hope. All along, the machine is cursed for its errors, praised for its brilliance, caressed, patted, glared at, struck. Movement, Physicality, Unity. The word is beaten into existence by a real writer on a real machine.

Once learned, this primitive but rewarding process may be abandoned by some—there are apostates in every age—but it can never be forgotten. And there are enough writers left who will never tear themselves from it to ensure that the manual typewriter will be with us for as long as we remain a civilized society.

Me, for example. I have no intention of retiring, and 30 or 40 years from now fully expect to be found one morning, hunched over and sightless, my chin resting on the platen and my fingers tangled in the keys of an old Underwood.

This one, probably.

The Good Ol' Days Were Simple

By Paul Kruglinski

Technical Writer for Presstime,
the Journal of the American
Newspaper Publishers Association

As recently as a generation ago, the business of buying newspaper equipment was relatively cut and dried.

There were four major newspaper web-press manufacturers, all making letterpress units solely. All type was set in lead, and only two firms made the hot-metal typesetters. It was not uncommon for larger newspapers to run their equipment for decades before putting it on the used-equipment market, which is where smaller papers customarily made their purchases.

Outside of comics and Sunday supplements, there were no inserts to speak of. Preprinted advertising arrived at newspapers wound on a roll and was run as part of the regular edition.

In fact, from a technological standpoint, the newspaper business was stagnant from 1900 to 1960, says William D. Rinehart, ANPA vice president/technical. Since then, though, there has been what he calls a "technological explosion"—and it has not abated.

This "explosion" is mirrored in the evolution of ANPA's annual trade show, where manufacturers of newspaper equipment display their products to newspaper personnel.

The show in 1958, when it was known as the ANPA Mechanical Conference, drew 56 vendors and 522 potential buyers to Atlantic City. Last year's 56th annual program, now called the ANPA Operations Management Conference & Exposition, attracted 215 exhibitors and about 11,000 people to Atlanta. Both the name change and the larger numbers are indicative of the vast technological changes the newspaper business has

HOW TO WEAR A SEAT BELT

YOU CAN BE BOTH SECURE AND COMFORTABLE IN YOUR CAR.

It's been proved over and over that seat belts at least double your chances of escaping death or serious injury in a severe accident.

But the freedom of movement allowed by the newer front seat belts has bothered some people. How can the seat belt hold you securely if it appears to have almost no tension?

The fact is, the shoulder belt is designed to restrict your movement only in an emergency. In normal situations, you can lean forward or to the side with little pressure from the shoulder belt.

In an emergency, the belts lock up to hold you in place. The inertial reel makes this possible. That's a mechanism as simple and reliable as gravity (as you can see in the accompanying diagram). Inertial reels have been used since the 1974 model year for the shoulder belt in many GM cars. They allow you complete freedom of movement in normal driving. You can turn easily to check traffic or reach to the glove compartment.

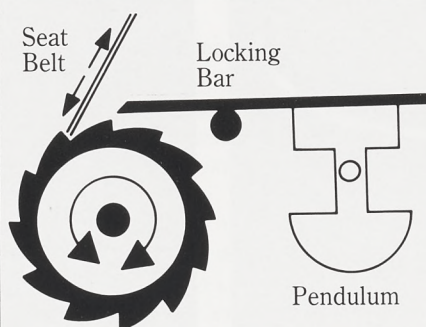
Adjusting your shoulder and lap belt. Even the slight tension you feel from the inertial reel is adjustable so there is almost no pressure. Pull the shoulder belt far enough away from you so that, when you let it go, it comes back flat against your chest. Then pull down slightly on the shoulder portion, about one inch, and let it go again.

Safety experts suggest allowing no more slack on the shoulder

belt than absolutely necessary for comfort. Lap belts should be adjusted snugly as low on your hipbones as possible—not higher where they might damage internal organs in a crash.

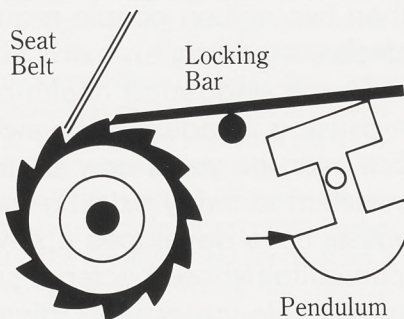
How the inertial reel works.

Your shoulder belt is designed to allow freedom under normal conditions, but to lock automatically and restrain you in a collision.



Ratchet Mechanism

Under normal conditions, the pendulum and locking bar are in their rest positions. The reel which holds the seat belt is free to rotate. As you lean against it, the belt unreels.



Ratchet Mechanism

In emergencies, such as a collision from any direction, the pendulum tilts, forcing the locking bar to engage the ratchet. The reel locks and the seat belt restrains you.

In a collision, lap/shoulder belts, worn properly, distribute the force across the large, strong bones of your hips and torso. Perhaps most important, belts help keep you from being thrown out of the vehicle in an accident.

What if you are pregnant? The American Association for Automotive Medicine says the dangers of being unbelted in a collision during pregnancy are far greater than the slight chance of injury caused by wearing the belts.

Other advantages of belts.

By holding you in a proper driving position, the lap belt provides a feeling of control, keeping you in place on rough or curved roads or in an emergency maneuver. Some people even find that the added support makes driving easier on their backs.

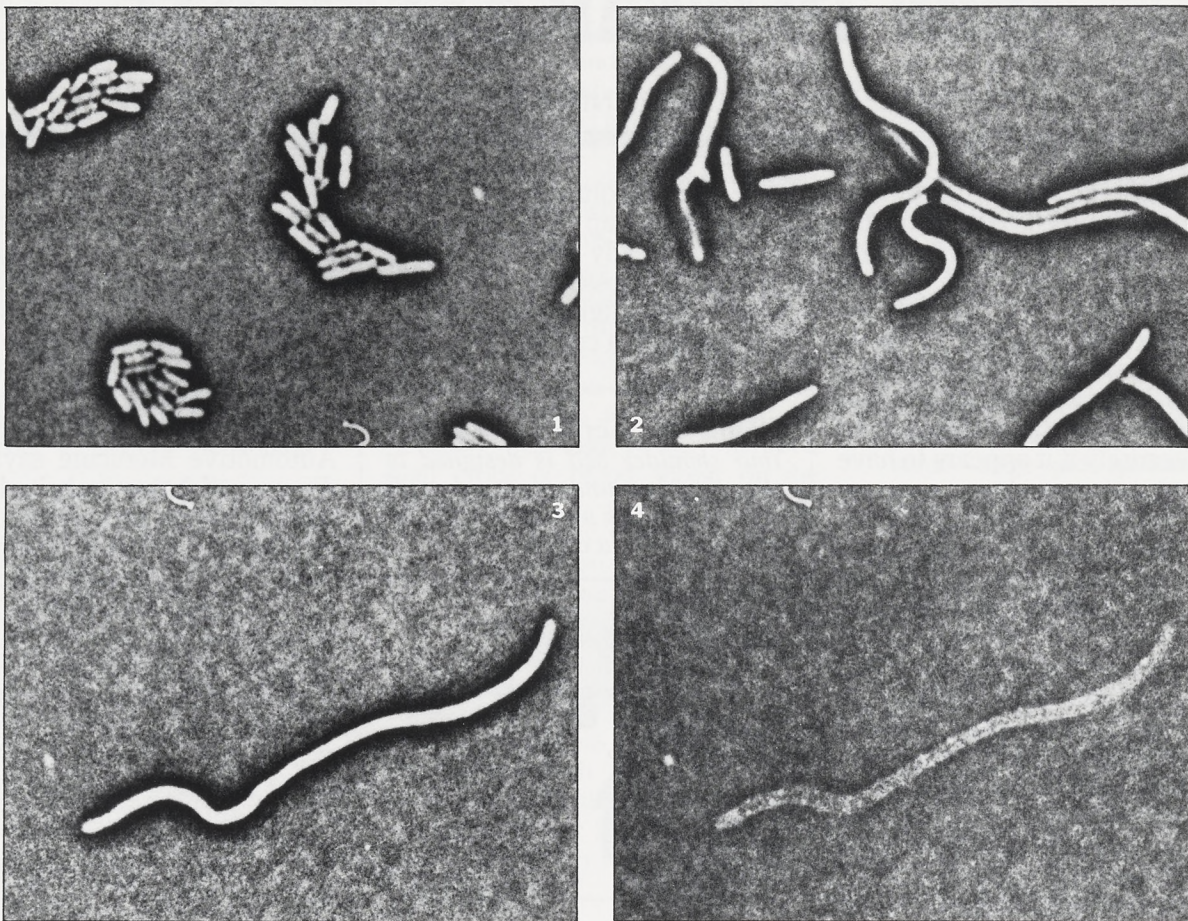
Next time you drive, please take a moment to buckle up. Remember, the seat belt is an effective system to help protect you, and it's already part of your car. Why not think of it as your "Life Belt" and use it.

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We've declared total war...



Bacteria in lab dish (1) elongate after addition of piperacillin, a new antibiotic (2); the cell wall of the microorganism weakens (3), then ruptures and dies (4).

...on infectious diseases.

Infectious diseases are the enemy—ranking fifth among the leading causes of death in the United States. More than two million people require hospital treatment each year for a wide variety of infections, adding an extra \$1.5 billion in hospitalization costs alone to our country's already staggering health-care bill.

Not only do these disease-causing invaders strike swiftly and severely when the body's defenses are weak, but over the years new strains of many bacteria have appeared—strains that are resistant to many existing medications.

Fortunately, research scientists have developed a new generation of antibiotics, including a semi-synthetic penicillin (whose bacterial action is pictured above), to battle against a broad spectrum of life-threatening microorganisms. These rapid-acting antibiotics provide physicians with powerful new weapons for their medical arsenals.

But the war against infectious diseases continues and our search for even newer, more effective medications goes on.



For more information about Lederle's antibiotics research
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experienced.

The bulk of the attendees at the 1958 Conference held titles such as mechanical, pressroom or stereotype superintendent, and they were responsible for purchasing production machinery. But "the mechanical superintendent is gone," observes D. Tennant Bryan, board chairman of Richmond Newspapers Inc. and a 1958 Conference attendee. "He used to be the one who made the equipment (purchase) decisions."

Today, nearly every major newspaper has a vice president or director of operations whose equipment-purchas-

ing responsibilities extend beyond production—into the newsroom and advertising department, for instance. Systems editors and database managers, non-existent titles in 1958, are also frequent Exposition-goers today.

Perhaps most telling are the indicators of top-level management involvement in equipment evaluations and purchases. Seven publishers and two editors attended the 1958 Conference and none of the attendees held the title of company president. Last year's show drew more than 175 publishers, 40 editors and 360 presidents of newspaper companies.

HI-TEC and Local TV News: or Can We Go Live at Five

By Doug Stone
Assignment Editor WCCO-TV
CBS affiliate in Minneapolis

One hot summer day about four years ago, I gave up my pen and notebook and old newspaper clippings and walked across town to the city's best television station. I knew absolutely nothing about how television operated. What was I to think about mini-cam trucks, microwave signals, satellite uplinks and helicopters? I thought I was about to enter the *Star Ship Enterprise*, not a newsroom. My assignment was to try to blend my rather limited vision of journalism in the 1980s with this potpourri of technological wonders and help put out a good news show four times a day.

Needless to say, I was a bit apprehensive. It was reassuring when I walked into the WCCO-TV newsroom. I thought I had the wrong place. They had to be kidding. It resembled a civil defense bomb shelter... the after picture. The ceiling was so low that the 6 foot 5 inch sportscaster had to duck every time he walked through. Reporters were sitting as close together as New York subway riders. So many producers and directors were crammed into one small back room that I thought they were reenacting a phone booth jamming contest. And the supposed nerve center of this bold new wave in American journalism—the assignment center, my new home—was a tiny desk in the corner facing a bank of police scanners. It had a telephone and a microphone connected to cruise car radios, the sole means of directing several million dollars worth

of technology through the Twin Cities each day.

The surroundings, however, were deceiving. They masked some significant and difficult questions that were beginning to arise in television news. Questions about the use to which we put all this hardware, about whether we control it or it controls us, about whether we are any longer practicing a craft or some high stakes gadget war, about whether we cover what happens or create what happens and about whether we are still searching for the best available version of the truth or the best way to do a live shot.

We in television news have abused and misused this very important technological tool. It is a given in journalism that being first is good. But now television can be first almost instantaneously at crime scenes, fires, hostage crises, demonstrations as well as at political conventions. The problem is that we don't discriminate. A live shot is a live shot. We don't ask ourselves whether we are imparting any knowledge in certain live reports. The breathless live report from a crime scene has become the stuff of "Saturday Night Live" satires. We sometimes use live shots to show off. A man standing in front of where a crime has occurred hours before tells us no more than a pre-taped piece. But the reporter, his breath visible in the cold night air 150 miles away, is able to demonstrate satellite uplink technology to the viewers. The facts of the story are unchanged.

Live shots sometimes lead to silliness. We once did a live shot of an egg on hot pavement to see if the tempera-

ture was high enough to fry the egg. It wasn't.

Even our sometime critics often judge us by the standards we set for ourselves. When a plane crashed outside Reno, Nevada, in January, killing 70 of 71 people aboard, all three major Twin Cities stations went live via satellite from the scene. A newspaper television critic praised the station that was first with its live coverage, an up coming station that is building a reputation for being fast and aggressive, not necessarily thorough or complete.

The beauty of television technology is that it can bring a scene into your living room as though you were standing beside it. But the reality sometimes interferes with the communication. For example, our news anchor set is right in the middle of the newsroom. You see people working and talking and you hear wire machines purring in the background. Apparently all the fuss in the background is distracting to viewers, so we're going to create a different set. You'll probably see high tech graphics and skyline shots and reporters appearing in boxes out of nowhere at some remote location, but you won't see people working in a newsroom. Technology makes it possible to do away with background clutter.

All of the above notwithstanding, I have to concede that technology is tremendously important. Television news can do some amazing things, things that could only be dreamed about a few years ago. We *can* report live from the scene of a plane crash hundreds of miles away. And we can bring national political conventions home to local viewers. Technology brings us closer together, it opens our eyes, it takes us to places we've never seen before. We can follow a Minnesota man on a solo boat journey across the Pacific and send back pictures via satellite. Technology makes the job of communicating much easier.

What I have argued here is that once in a while we in the television news business ought to step back and look at some of the ramifications of what we do. We need to control the technology, not the other way. We should never become prisoners of it. We should try to promote ourselves as the best journalists in town, not the guys with the nicest toys. And we ought to be more conscious of how we use the powerful tools we possess.

And the live shot imperative sets us up for failure. We are dependent on the good graces of the technological gods. My station couldn't hit the satellite from



This is the way it was before HI-TEC. CBS had Eric Sevareid, Edward R. Murrow, Walter Cronkite and Lowell Thomas instead of the big boards and flashing figures to call the election results in the 50's.

Reno and we missed live reports on two broadcasts. Our competition couldn't get a live signal from La Crosse, Wisconsin a few weeks ago. They were forced to re-run a taped story from an earlier broadcast, the equivalent of eating crow live.

Of course, the reason for much of this technology—in addition to offering up information faster and from farther and farther away—is for bragging rights among stations. Local television now has promotion wars over mini-cam trucks, satellite uplinks, weather radar and helicopters. Take the last two, for example. We pay a lot of taxes so the National Weather Service can tell us what the weather will be tomorrow and how it was today. That's about all most of us care about. But that doesn't stop local stations from buying incredibly expensive and sophisticated gear to tell viewers what the weather service already knows. One local station has mixed the high-powered weather radar with real-life Minnesota winter: he does his broadcasts outside, wearing ear muffs to prevent frostbite.

Helicopters—everyone has them now—are valuable tools in television news. I never thought I'd say that. They're valuable because they can get crews around the city and state quickly and can be used to take incredible pictures of news events. But they are of little value the way they are sometimes used: rush hour traffic reports for early evening newscasts. I know of few people who watch tv while commuting. It's show business, showing off our gadgetry.

Technology is a double-edged sword. While it makes it easier to cover news

and bring the story to the viewer, it takes tremendous effort to arrange. We spend more time worrying about logistics—uplink facilities, satellite time, editing time, microwave connections—than we do about how to cover the story and who the best sources are. Cheers go up in the newsroom when we successfully pull off a difficult live broadcast. Little is said when we break a major story about politics or public policy. One of our reporters recently reported that organized labor was quietly working to unseat a seemingly popular long-time Democratic mayor. The story went virtually unnoticed in our newsroom or at other newsrooms.

Television uses technology to crate its own reality. We feed people good-looking anchors, short stories and flashy graphics night after night. We make it easy for viewers not to pay close attention, not to concentrate, not to understand. We create a fleeting moment, an impression of an event, but provide few important details. We often serve up mush: bland, sometimes tasteless, lack-

ing nourishment. We give people what we've conditioned them to expect, rather than what we as journalists think they need to know. And when we finally do offer something of substance, people don't understand why we're bothering them. For example, our station recently ran a series examining the lives of four people involved in a senseless murder: the two killers and the two innocent victims. It explored their lives, their hopes and their shattered dreams. It relied heavily on still pictures of the four, some police videotape of the crime scene and some very powerful writing by the reporter. It would have been a dynamite newspaper series. It was excellent television. But a newspaper friend of mine criticized it because he felt the series added little to an old story and because some of the statements made by a friend of one of the victims were in poor taste. I guess my friend would rather we concentrate on what we do best—live shorts—and leave the writing and reporting to him and his newspaper colleagues.

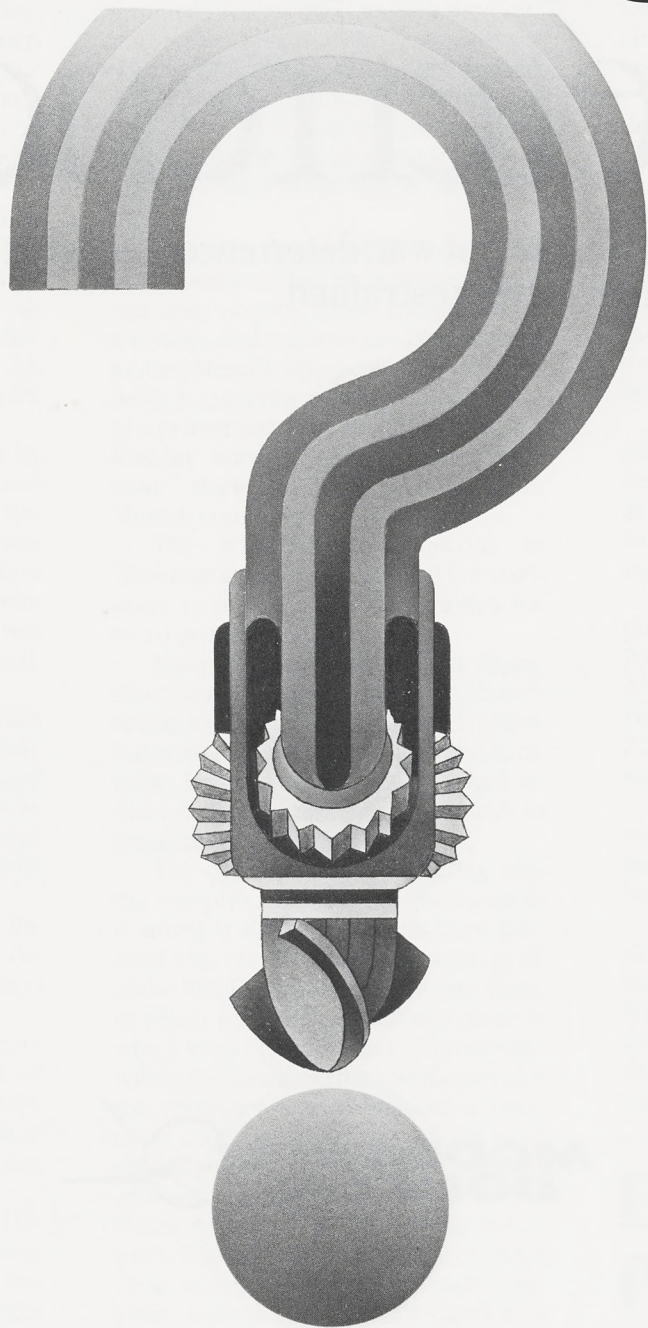
Multi-Lingual Computers Break Language Barriers

By William C. Mahoney
Information Services Officer
Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty

MUNICH—Any radio network that broadcasts in 21 different languages,

functions in 20 more, and that must tailor its computer soft- and hardware to handle more than 50 languages in multi-alphabet character sets, has no choice but to be in the vanguard of the media technological revolution.

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Deterrence.

Safest of all weapons of war, deterrence comes not from power used, but from power restrained.



Munich-based Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty—which beams to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union—through necessity has been out in front leading the charge.

RFE/RL is one of the world's leading international broadcasters, using 46 powerful transmitters to break communist regimes' monopoly on news and information. RFE is on the air in Bulgarian, Czech, Slovak, Hungarian, Polish, Romanian, Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian; RL in Russian, Ukrainian, Belorussian, Armenian, Azeri, Georgian, Tatar-Bashkir, Kazak, Kirghiz, Tajik, Turkmen and Uzbek. The Radio is on the air round-the-clock, averaging 1,055 hours weekly to an audience of more than 50 million East Europeans and Soviet citizens.

The micro-chip miracle began back in 1975-76 when the first computer system was installed in the Central News Department that provides, as an in-house wire agency, the 21 different language service newsrooms with a 24-hour daily flow of copy on "A" (more urgent) and "B" (less urgent) wires.

That first hardware was primitive by today's standard but at that time it was top of the line—so much so that the system developed by Central News was later adopted by the British News Agency Reuters for its West European operations—even though Reuters was also in the business developing and selling its own computer systems.

However for Central News—which moves its daily flow of copy in English, German, French, Italian, Spanish and Russian—there was an unusual problem: computer soft- and hardware at that time had not been constructed to handle the Cyrillic alphabet.

RFE/RL's solution: working with the hardware supplier—Megadata—it developed the first-ever system to function in the Cyrillic and Latin alphabets.

This do-it-yourself attitude continued: The original system was replaced by an upgraded version early in 1984, one developed by our own programmers and which, like the first in its day, attracted outside interest.

Then a version installed in the U.S. RFE/RL offices was another upgrading and by now, we had come so far in doing things ourselves in-house that we began programming not only for the computer, but for the terminals as well. This software independence gave us great flexibility in adapting the systems to the varying needs of the different users in the Radio.

This circle continues. Our first system was an adaptation of one used by

the German news agency, Deutsche Presse Agentur. Reuters developed it further as did DPA itself. We then took it another step beyond the Reuters and DPA updates with the present Central News system. We have done it again with the U.S. installations: material programmed into the U.S. system was used in Munich to again upgrade the system here and extend its other uses.

The Washington operation has 23 Megadata computer terminals in support of news functions. Sixteen of these terminals are assigned to feed the Central News Bureau. Five terminals in Washington are assigned to the Russian news service. There is also a spare English and a spare Russian terminal. Five more terminals are assigned to Russian language users in the RFE/RL New York office.

This new system offers a variety of new options to RFE/RL newsmen. They can now employ these features, write the news and transmit the item directly to the Munich computer. The Russian news is currently arriving from the U.S. to a printer located in the Munich-based Russian Service. This permits "automatic" storing of the Russian stories in Munich computers.

The administrative functions in Washington have also received five computer terminals and local printers for word processing.

Now computer communications are extending throughout the entire Munich headquarters and to the European news bureaus. RFE and RL research and Samizdat departments are being linked so that their paper can be moved quickly to broadcasters on the "B" wire.

The overall strategy in dealing with the complex, multilingual environment is aimed at allowing activities to be pursued with the aid of the computer, in all of the RFE/RL languages—not only those in which we broadcast, but also those in which we do research and communicate within the house. So the specification for the computer system includes a computer coding system which allows us to reproduce (on a terminal or printer) and retrieve (from a database) all the characters we use or plan to use in our work. Each character is given a unique code, which is stored in the main computer system. These codes provide a means for the computer system to deal with our activities in a language it can "understand". Such a system of codes and the characters they represent is called a "character set".

The Radio will use at least three character sets, each of which contains 242 characters: numbers, symbols and let-

ters. The limit of 242 characters per character set is imposed upon us by our coding system which is aimed at not only allowing for all RFE/RL alphabets, but also at keeping the system response times as fast as possible.

The three character sets are known as: RFE/RL I, which is made up of all characters we used from the Latin-based alphabets; RFE/RL II, based on all characters we used from Cyrillic-based alphabets; and RFE/RL III, based on non-Cyrillic, non-Latin alphabets, such as Georgian and Armenian. This new multilingual system is expected to be fully in operation by the end of 1985.

However, the technological revolution has not been limited to just computerization.

Some 12 years ago the Presidential Study Commission on International Broadcasting reported that RFE/RL signals were "beginning to be drowned out, not only by communist jammers, but also by other broadcasters using more powerful transmitters on neighboring frequencies."

This triggered corrective action that saw twelve new 100-kilowatt and eleven new 250-kilowatt short-wave transmitters added between 1975 and 1982, effectively doubling the power of the network.

In addition, a new 150-kilowatt medium wave transmitter was funded in President Reagan's first budget request. And the 1984 supplemental appropriation contained funds to modernize our 22 post-World-War Two studios, antenna systems and relay circuits.

This year's appropriation enables the replacement of eight old 50-kw transmitters in Germany with four new 100-kw units.

The technological revolution at RFE/RL is moving with such dazzling speed that it creates a small, but nagging problem, both for the Radio and the OPC *Dateline*: What we write to meet *Dateline's* deadline today may well be partially passé at publication time.

Electronic Publishing

By Richard J. Levine
Editorial Director/Data Base Publishing
Dow Jones & Company, Inc.

The electronic publishing revolution—spawned by the convergence of computer and telecommunications

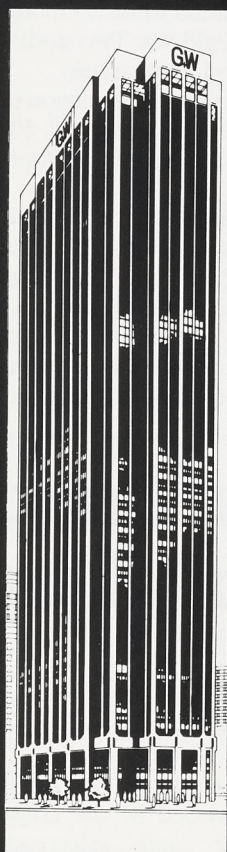
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technology—is creating new opportunities and new challenges for traditional print publishers.

Interactive electronic publishing services such as Dow Jones News/Retrieval are already providing on demand news, information and transactional services like shopping to the homes and offices of hundreds of thousands of users equipped with personal computers. The circulation and sophistication of these services will increase rapidly in coming years as costs decline for data communications, large mainframe computers and small personal computers capable of displaying graphics.

Dow Jones, which celebrated its 100th birthday in 1982, got involved in this new medium early, establishing News/Retrieval for stock brokers in 1974. Although best known as the publisher of *The Wall Street Journal*, the nation's largest newspaper, Dow Jones has always believed in delivering news and information in whatever forms readers desired—and it has repeatedly seized on new technologies such as the communications satellite and personal computer to do so.

Five years ago, convinced of the potential for electronic publishing systems to serve readers outside the brokerage industry, the company established an interactive information services division to broaden the editorial, technological and customer base of News/Retrieval. From a service that delivered only business and financial news and stock quotes as recently as 1980, News/Retrieval has expanded into a system that provides detailed financial data from such companies as Standard & Poor's and Merrill Lynch; weather forecasts from AccuWeather; airline schedules and fares from the Official Airline Guide; a 20-volume encyclopedia from Grolier, and the full text of *The Wall Street Journal* each morning at 6 a.m. as part of an ever-growing electronic-newspaper library.

Recent years have also seen the development of other electronic information products and services, including Dow Jones Software for personal computers, much of which enables News/Retrieval users to add value to online information by screening and manipulating it; and DowPhone, an audiotex service that gives customers interactive access to business news and stocks quotes over touch-tone telephones in offices, homes, hotels and airports.

Underlying this rapid expansion of electronically delivered services has been a firm commitment to the same high journalistic standards maintained by Dow Jones' print publications. For all

the dazzling technology is of little value if what the user receives isn't accurate, authoritative and useful—as well as timely.

Because the storage capacity of electronic publishing systems are so vast, News/Retrieval editors recognized it would be impossible to meet the needs of customers by relying solely on the information reported, written and edited by Dow Jones' worldwide staff. One of the most important responsibilities of the editorial department for data base publishing is to insure that, in forging partnerships with other information companies, the quality of the service is maintained.

News/Retrieval's intensive seven-day-a-week, 22-hour-a-day publishing cycle, the speed at which services are delivered to users and the editing techniques demanded by interactive electronic publishing have all combined to pose new challenges for the journalist involved in this pioneering effort.

The editors, writers and statisticians who produce and maintain News/Retrieval's various services must always be mindful that the reader is only seconds away. Stories and statistics can be accessed immediately. The margin for error is small.

Moreover, journalists must learn to work in new ways. A story on the implanting of an artificial heart, rewritten from the Associated Press for display on a small video screen, should carry a cross reference to the background article on artificial hearts available in the online encyclopedia. Such references—instantaneous links between breaking news and background material—are a major benefit provided by News/

Retrieval.

Journalists and computer specialists working in electronic publishing are also being challenged to organize vast amounts of information in ways that enable users, lacking expertise or interest in complex computer-searching methods, to obtain quickly and easily the precise piece of news or information they need. Increasingly, editors will have to rely on the computer to solve this problem, employing artificial intelligence techniques that anticipate the user's requirements and, in some instances, provide responses derived from the information contained in the electronically stored knowledge base.

None of this will be done easily or inexpensively. Nor is it at all certain that long-time print publishers will lead an electronic publishing industry that is only starting to emerge. Indeed, given the dimensions and complexity of the challenges ahead, companies not traditionally thought of as publishers will bid hard for leadership. Already, IBM, CBS and Sears have announced plans to develop jointly a videotex service called Trintex, and AT&T, Citicorp, RCA and others are actively exploring opportunities in electronic publishing.

As Kathleen Criner, director of telecommunications affairs for the American Newspaper Publishers Association, said recently: "The electronic-information market will continue to grow amidst moves to reposition and retrench. As some companies leave the market and new ones enter, the infrastructure for tomorrow's electronic information age will take shape... In other words, the stakes are high, and the game has just begun."

No Limit to Media Technology

By Peggy Thompson
Director of Technology
Hearst Newspapers

Technology has had a tremendous impact on all types of media. Automation has brought consistency, speed, simplicity and dependable quality to all media. This progress to more predictable results has helped each media type to define a specialty and exercise it. And it has reduced the obstacles to creativity.

Television uses electronic communications to great advantage. They will always be there, live on a breaking story, with sound and color. They can send the images anywhere and rebuilt segments at a moment's notice. Color and editing advances will take television further into entertainment and features. Technology has hurt television in some areas, with cable and increased channel capacity diluting the programming and audience.

Magazines are riding the crest of

color and press quality improvements. Advertisers and editors can create a magnificent image and know that it will be faithfully reproduced in millions of high quality copies. The realm of the "perfect moment frozen in time" will remain theirs.

Specialized newsletters are flourishing, thanks to low cost editorial and pagination systems. Inexpensive laser printers bring the look of typeset copy to anyone who needs it. New copier-based technology will enhance the ability to capsule a subject and highlight its main points. These areas, along with its sister technology of in-house corporate publishing, are expected to have a big impact on print media. Soon, we hear, even office correspondence will appear to be typeset. It is feared that this may somehow diminish the "voice of authority" which books and newspapers have enjoyed.

Newspapers have come to know technical change as a way of life. They know their subscribers and their tastes. They can reach every household in a given area with a variety of products. They can create copy, paginate and build plates from one terminal. Full pages, photos and copy can be transmitted eas-

ily from place to place. Press technology has promised great advances soon, particularly in the use of color.

The net effect of these improvements has been to smooth the way for successful creativity. Once a design, style, and layout are decided, parameters are set which allow those results to be repeated consistently. This puts the spotlight squarely on the editorial copy. Automation has taught us to expect that editorial copy will be well-presented and well-constructed. The challenge is to be sure that it is creative, accurate, tight but comprehensive, interesting and informative as well. It is these qualities that the Information Age is demanding.

Newspapers will soon see systems are more available. Communications advancements will encourage very high quality specialized reporting. Electronic libraries will support careful research and analysis.

Technology has had a tremendous impact on all types of media. Automation has brought consistency, speed, simplicity and dependable quality to all media. This progress to more predictable results has helped each media type to define a specialty and exercise it. And it has reduced the obstacles to creativity.

ture they argued, so where was the story?

"Live, by satellite" is expensive, and hence is supposed to evoke respectful awe. But the cost of the technique cuts down the time available to explain more deeply, carefully, thoughtfully what is going on. As Hamlet's queen mother curtly demanded of Polonius, "More matter, with less art".

The precious foam of our minds, that sweet transient bubbles of full apprehension, are diluted by traveling so far, whether outward or back into our home. We reflect less, but flash this inner emptiness of ours across the vaster emptiness of time and space, wasting the techniques of transmission on worlds to who it is mercifully unintelligible.

But there is one reporter-historian teacher, an American who has unpretentiously replaced McLuhan. He is Seymour Hersh, who began his task of illumination at Mylai and has gone on to reveal a really new form of multiple communication: the backchannel. In his "Price of Power" he eavesdrops not only on Kissinger, but on many other oral, unofficial linkups that form any event. So the genuine wonder of possible communication—where it can be truthfully remembered—becomes not merely the spinoffs of more raindrops from more indiscriminating sprinklers, but a living observer flat on the grass, watching how they alight, twinkle, sparkle.

Nevertheless, each sterile medium continues arrogantly to claim that McLuhan was right, and that it is the message itself. Here are three examples without a Hersh:

On Cyprus there are several agencies and a handful of reporters, from off island. None lives in the Turkish third. There are two power-changing, unpublicized events going on: 1) The Greek Cypriot Communist party (Moscow faction) has become the largest party on the island (both sides), and 2) Since February the U.S. has been building an airbase on the Turkish side, balancing off the possibility that the Cypriot Communists might overwhelm the British airbase on the Greek side.

In Paris, where news outlets abound, UNESCO was rocking along multiplying its Third World jobs. Suddenly the U.S. yanked back its 25% contribution, not because of the financial laxity and waste (which the media ignored), but because of Israeli pressure on the White House and State Department. The Third Worlders were favoring Palestine, and harassing Israel, as well as working out a Soviet-type licensing system to weaken

Looking More Like McLuhan

By George Weller
Foreign Correspondent

The protagonist, peg, source, and hook for this unwritten story, (what TV would unashamedly call "the picture") has always been the paleface mystic, earliest guru of communications, Prof. Herbert Marshall McLuhan. He both loathed and loved—and perhaps furtively admired—what he saw south of the Lakes. "Explorations in Communications," the "Gutenberg Galaxy", "Understanding Media", "War and Peace in the Global Village", and—oh, well—"From Cliché to Archetype" were among his efforts. But one electric phrase he dropped, and later immured in another book, was "The Medium is the Message". It took its place as enigma with Litvinov's "Peace is indivisible", a magnet for endless, aimless argument, yet eloquent in its dark way.

Our snoopy Toronto neighbor, (and wellpaid lecturer), after gleefully pour-

ing this leprous distillment in American ears, got himself deeper jollies by burying it, in fractured form, as a time-bomb in Who's Who (1978-9). Here the guru called it "The Medium Is the Massage." Whichever the medium is, massage or message, it's a glove that fits either hand. But he won his point: Who's Who ran it "massage," and so the benign medium did become the message, as he had planned.

Yet the types and purposes of media power are diffused and manipulated in ways McLuhan never foresaw. So many truths start out so small, but are watered down like soup in a detention camp, they arrive at the consumer as abrupt, raw, bulletins with large, posed pictures...

So many TV channels, and yet, as Halberstam showed (in "Powers That Be") Paley and Stanton went through agonies before deciding to offend Nixon and Kissinger with a long takeout on Watergate before the elections. There was no pic-

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more the lax western coverage.

If U.S. symmetry meant anything, and waste was the real issue, another even heavier American hatchet should have fallen on UN-FAO, the 9,000-man beehive, one of four such agencies under UN in Rome. But at FAO there was no Israeli stimulus for punitive action by Washington. FAO is run by a Lebanese Christian with an Anglo-Jewish no. 2. Hence, no Palestine issue can arise: Reagan, no cost-cutter, has created a special FAO embassy for ex-Cong. Millicent Fenwick, (rep.) an elitist septugenerian of northern New Jersey. And FAO has matched the gesture by hiring her Rome predecessor, a Democratic appointee, as FAO's top advocate of multilateral power in the U.S. Reuters and the AP compete to earn FAO's annual news contract by writing nothing painful such as FAO's woeful failure to give warning of the famines in Ethiopia and southern Africa. So the ignorant U.S. spends an unexamined \$220 million a year on FAO alone, unable to criticize administrative costs, having blown up its own. Fenwick, ex-Vogue etiquette editor, went national as welfarist in *Doonesbury*, a comic strip.

To see how the media, by dozing, can allow free rein to administrative abuse, look at Harvard University (motto: Veritas). Possible inner watchdogs are Kennedy School of Government plus, Nieman Foundation with a dozen nationwide fellows, all linked to their own media, able to tip off editors, if not to write the scandal. In the late 1970s president Derek Bok started a five year drive to wheedle \$250 million out of alumni and foundations, thus prolonging his term of office.

At the same time he embraced an untried scheme to build a power plant whose fuel costs would be reduced by burning the garbage, used bandages and other waste from hospitals who signed up. The plant was supposed to cost about \$25 million. Alumni money rolled in to the public fund, but even faster it rolled away toward the power plant, whose doors and books remained closed to alumni or other inspection.

Very quietly, after Bok offered (secretly) to resign, the university launched an issue of bonds for about \$250 million, to pay for the plant. Without publicity, Bok dropped the waste disposal feature. No word came out on how the bonds were selling, but the last estimated cost of the plant was \$250 million, while the alumni fund attained a public figure of \$356 million.

After seven years of deliberate media ignorance of this contrast (except for a public campaign to close down the plant as a dangerous pollutant), it still remains for either the Nieman Foundations newsmen or the Kennedy School to sort out the true story. (Six new diesels have not worked for four years.)

On the surface, media conditions are promising. The Niemans have acquired as director the seasoned veteran newsman Howard Simon, who paced and oversaw Watergate as managing editor of the Washington Post. On the other hand, the Kennedy School's executive dean is a former West Coast newsman, Hale Champion. And alas, Bok used Champion to supervise the power plant in its disastrous early phase. And double alas, Champion was the authority Bok entrusted to hire Simon Deadlock.

No matter what the actual statistical impact, one thing was certain, West Coast voters were angry, as were many other Americans including myself, about what was perceived as an unfair intrusion by the media into one of our most cherished freedoms—the right to vote. A Field Institute Survey conducted two months after the November 1980 elections revealed that 74 percent of Californians favored prohibiting early election projections.

Yet, despite this considerable public sentiment against early election projections, all three of the major television networks went ahead and projected a Ronald Reagan victory this past November well before any of the polling places on the West Coast had closed. It is still too early to fully understand the impact those projections had on voter turnout, but the early evidence suggests there may very well have been a negative effect. Consider, for example, that in states where the polls were open until 9 p.m. (EST) or later—after the Reagan landslide had already been projected by the media—19 of those states had voter turnout declines from 1980, and only five had increases.

Few have suggested that the early election projections in either 1980 or 1984 had any influence over the presidential election outcome in those years. After all, Ronald Reagan was an easy winner both times. However, there is far greater concern about how early projections and any resulting decline in voter turnout might influence local elections, where a swing of just a small number of votes can sometimes make the difference.

History tells us that the early election projection controversy had its origins in the 1960 presidential election, when both ABC and CBS incorrectly predicted a Nixon victory over Kennedy very early on election night. Soon after, in an attempt to avoid similar embarrassments, the three television networks, in conjunction with UPI and AP, established a centralized News Election Service to collect actual election returns from around the country and then disseminate them to all subscribers simultaneously. This speeded up the election returns reporting process, but it also removed the ability of one network to scoop the others.

Since the television industry thrives on competition, the networks scramble to find an edge. The answer: exit polling. Using scientifically proven techniques, the networks would survey a sample of voters as they left the polling places about how they voted.

CBS first conducted a national elec-

Same Time Voting— Its Time Has Come

By Mario Biaggi
Representative from N.Y.

"Infection by projection." That is what the New York Times has labeled network television's practice of predicting the winner of an election before all votes are cast—not counted, but cast.

This early election projection controversy peaked on election night 1980 when NBC projected at 8:15 p.m. that Ronald Reagan had beaten Jimmy Carter in the race for President. Only five percent of the national vote had been

counted and more than two hours and 45 minutes remained before polls were due to close on the West Coast.

There were reports of people leaving voting lines after hearing of the projection. Some California election officials attributed a 3-5 percent drop in expected turnout to the early projections. At least one subsequent study, conducted by the University of Michigan, went even further, saying that overall voter turnout in the 1980 election declined by six to 11 percent as a result of the early projections.

tion-day exit poll in 1970, with NBC following in 1974 and ABC in 1980. However, the networks were cautious about this relatively new projection method and it was not until the 1980 election that NBC became the first television network to use exit poll results to actually project an election winner.

With the advent of exit polling, solutions to the early election projection problem, such as same-time voting—which I proposed prior to the 1980 election—became far more elusive. With uniform poll closing times nationwide, the networks would be prevented from projecting an election winner based on actual returns until all polling places have closed, but they would still be able to project an early winner based on their exit poll results.

That fact has been largely responsible for discouraging any congressional action on the seemingly popular and sensible notion of same-time voting. Recently, however, all of that changed. After considerable pressure from Congress, the television networks formally agreed to refrain from using exit polling

or any other method to project election results in a state until all polling places in that state have closed.

Now, there is every reason to adopt a same-time voting law, because without it, we still have the same problem—namely, as polling places in Eastern and Central states close, the networks could project a presidential winner while people are still voting in the West.

The Chairman of the House Elections Subcommittee, Rep. Al Swift (D-WA), has already stated his intention to hold early hearings on the issue of same-time voting, and two bills I have introduced are to be focused on at those hearings. The first bill (H.R. 639) would move election day to Sunday and require all polling places to be open from 12 to 9 p.m. (EST). The other (H.R. 640) would start elections on the traditional Tuesday at 9 a.m. (EST), and would keep polling places open for 24 hours. These changes are proposed for a four-year experimental period beginning with the 1988 presidential election.

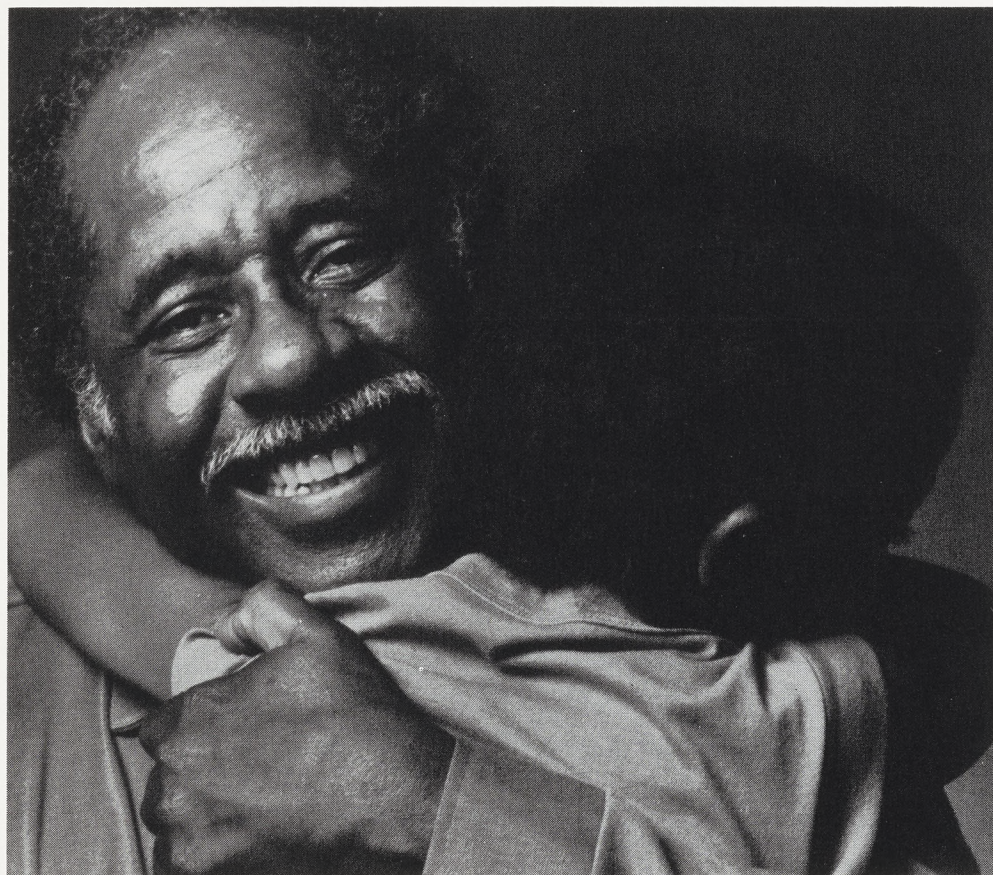
Either of these measures would solve the early election projection prob-

lem, but they would also go a very important step farther. They would make it more convenient for people to vote. There is good reason to believe that voter inconvenience is just as important, if not more important, than early election projections in reducing voter turnout.

Consider, for example, that under our current system 80 percent of the voting hours occur while people are working or are travelling to or from work. A 24-hour voting period, or moving elections to a nonwork day, would solve the inconvenience problem.

Consider, too, that the 28 Western democracies, 17 of which vote on Sunday or have 24-hour voting, have a median voter turnout rate of 82.8 percent. This is in dramatic contrast to our own paltry participation rate of 53.3 percent in the 1984 presidential election. As an added voter incentive, both of my same-time voting proposals also provide for free postage on absentee ballots.

Same-time voting—whether on a Sunday, or for 24 hours—its time has come.



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Freedom of the Press Under Fire in Many Countries

By Norman A. Schorr
Chairman,
OPC Freedom of the Press Committee

A report on corruption by government officials that is likely to win a writing award in this country can bring arrest, intimidation, a prison term or "disappearance" to the author in many countries.

For, "freedom of the press" in many parts of the world means only freedom of the press for the party in power. In other countries, freedom of the press is a goal of the party out of power to be won for itself, but denied to others.

Fear of the truth is widespread. So, journalists who report the truth—that offends or exposes those in charge—are often punished, tortured or denied the right to work.

In quite a few countries, the fear of censorship, intimidation or imprisonment prompts a self-imposed censorship. The result is a press that is blind to corruption, afraid of dissent or obsequious to authority. In all these cases, the public suffers.

It is almost impossible to compile a complete list of journalists who are imprisoned throughout the world. So, what follows is a partial list, prepared in February, 1985. It was compiled principally by the Committee To Protect Journalists, supplemented with some information from Amnesty International. Included are the names of 75 journalists in 19 countries.

Chile

Ulises Gomez Navarro, a journalist who worked in the Information and Broadcasting office of the presidency during the Allende regime, was arrested October, 1979, sentenced to eight and three years' imprisonment for editing clandestine publications; held in Victoria prison.

Cuba

Luis Rodriguez Rodriguez and *Fernando Rivas Porta*—Worked for *El Pais* and *Bohemia*, respectively, imprisoned for more than 20 years.

Czechoslovakia

Frantisek Starek—Worked with un-

derground magazine *Vonko*, arrested for "causing a public disturbance" and sentenced June 1982 to two-and-one-half years' imprisonment and two years' house arrest.

Ethiopia

Martha Kumsa, *Girma Deffa*, *Bosh-era Tolessa*—Worked for Oromo-language journal *Barissa*. Detained February, 1980, and held at Alem Bedayer prison in Addis Ababa.

Kenya

Wan'gondu Kariuki—Former editor of *Mashambani* magazine, sentenced July 1982 to four-and-one-half years' imprisonment for passing "seditious literature."

Otieno Mak'onyango—Former assistant editor of *The Sunday Standard of Nairobi*, detained since August 1982 on charges of treason following an unsuccessful coup attempt. Kenyan journalists believe his is a case of mistaken identity.

Morocco

Abd As-Salam Yassin—Moroccan writer and publisher, sentenced in September, 1984, to two years' imprisonment after being detained since December 1983. His arrest followed the publication of an article in the since-banned *As-Subeh* suggesting the monarchy be abolished.

Nigeria

Dr. Tai Solarin—Columnist and educator detained since March, 1984, for criticizing government policy.

Mallam Haroun Adamu—Editorial consultant at *The Punch* in Lagos, arrested January, 1984, for articles critical of the new military government.

Nduka Irabor and *Tunde Thompson*—Assistant news editor and diplomatic correspondent for *The Guardian*, arrested for a series of articles about pending changes in the Nigerian diplomatic corps. Sentenced July, 1984, to one year in jail.

Pakistan

Subail Sanghi—Reporter for the *Daily Sind News* arrested in 1980 and charged with the publication of materials that the government found offen-

sive. No verdict has been handed down.

People's Republic of China

Dai Zhen—Official from Canton City, sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment in December, 1982, on charges of "stealing state secrets and selling them." Believed to have been arrested for expressing views critical of government policies.

Fu Sheng—Factory worker and editor of two unofficial journals, arrested in Beijing in April, 1981. Believed to have been sentenced to a prison term.

Li Guangyi—Editor of *China Finance and Trade News*, sentenced to five years' imprisonment in March, 1982, on charges of revealing state secrets to foreign reporters.

Wei Jingsheng—Editor and publisher of *Tansuo*, arrested in March 1979 for "counter-revolutionary activities." Sentenced November, 1979, to 15 years' imprisonment and three years' deprivation of political rights.

Liu Qing—Co-editor of banned magazine, arrested November 1979 in Beijing for selling transcript of the trial of Wei Jingsheng. Sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in August, 1982.

Wang Xizhe and *He Qiu*—Editors of unofficial publications tried for "counter-revolutionary crimes." In May, 1982, Wang was sentenced to 16 years' imprisonment and He to 10 years'.

Xu Wenli—Editor of a banned journal, arrested in Beijing in April, 1981, and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment on charges of "counter-revolutionary" activities.

Zhu Jianbin—Arrested and held since April, 1981, apparently for efforts to form the National Association of Democratic Journals; never publically charged or tried.

The Philippines

Satur Ocampo—Assistant business editor of the *Manila Times* and vice president of the National Press Club, arrested January, 1976, and held without trial at Camp Bagong Diwa near Manila.

Singapore

Chia Thya Poh—Labeled a communist by the government and detained without trial since October, 1966, in Moon Crescent Detention Center.

Soviet Union

Valery Timofeyevich Repin—Journalist with *Leningrad Worker* sentenced August, 1980, to two years' imprisonment and three years' internal exile.

Zoya A. Krakbmalnikova—Editor of an underground Christian journal arrested August, 1982, and sentenced April, 1983, to one-year corrective labor and five-years' internal exile.

Gintautas Iesamantas—Author of Samizdat articles, arrested March, 1980, and sentenced to six years' imprisonment and five years' internal exile.

Vitaly Schevchenoko—Arrested April, 1980, charged with circulating Samizdat articles and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and six years' internal exile.

Vyacheslav Chornovil—Arrested January, 1972, and sentenced to six years' labor camp and three years' internal exile for Samizdat articles and publishing *Ukrainian Herald*. Rearrested in 1980 and sentenced to five years' labor camp.

Alexei Smirnov—Arrested in 1982 for editing Samizdat human rights journal *A Chronicle of Current Events*, sentenced to six years' labor camp and four years' internal exile.

Viktor Beskrovnykh—Arrested February 1983 for editing an unofficial human rights journal, *Bulletin V*.

Dmitry Markov—Historian arrested March 1983 for editing *Bulletin V*.

Sergei Grigoryants—Critic arrested February, 1983, for editing *Bulletin V*, sentenced in October to seven years' labor camp and three years' internal exile.

Yuri Shikhanovich—Mathematics teacher arrested for working on *A Chronicle of Current Events* and *Bulletin V*, sentenced September 1984 to five years' labor camp and five years' internal exile.

Sudan

Bona Malwal Madut—Journalist and political figure arrested May, 1983, for criticizing the government.

Syria

Marwan Hamawi—Director of SANA, Syrian news agency, arrested April, 1975, on suspicion of collaborating with Iraqi wing of the Ba'ath party. Has not been charged or tried, said to be held in Almazeh military prison.

Michel Kilo—Reputation as leftist writer critical of government, arrested October, 1980, and said to be held in Almazeh prison.

Taiwan

Chang Hua-min—Wrote open letter

to authorities arguing for talks with People's Republic of China, arrested September, 1980, on suspicion of sedition. Charged January, 1980, with making pro-Communist propaganda, sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

Li Ching-jung—Editor of *Demo Voice*, a Tangwai (outside the party) publication, arrested for writing articles advocating peaceful reunification with the mainland. Sentenced in May, 1980, to five years' imprisonment.

Li Ching-sun—Former editor of *Central Daily News* (an official paper), arrested November 1970 on charges of sedition, belonging to the Chinese Communist Party and passing secrets to the mainland government. His life sentence commuted to 15 years in 1975.

Huang Hua—Former deputy managing editor of the *Taiwan Political Review*, arrested July, 1976, and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for seditious activities and "propagating rebellious thoughts."

Shih Ming-teh, Yao Chia-wen, Huang Hsin-chieh, Lu Hsiu-lien, Chang Chun-bung, Lin Yi-hsiung, Chen Chu, Lin Hung-hsuan—Executive staff members of *Formosa* magazine (another Tangwai publication) arrested after the Kaohsiung human rights day rally in December 1979. (During the rally, clashes between the police and participants broke out and hundreds of people were injured.) Charged with sedition and plotting to overthrow the government in April 1980, sentenced to jail terms ranging from 12 years to life.

Thailand

Chatcharin Chaiwat—Editor of the daily *Mutuphum* and member of the advisory board of the banned magazine *Arthit Kledlub*, arrested in 1984 and charged with assisting the Thai Communist Party.

Uganda

David Kasujja—Reporter for *Munnansi*, arrested October 1984 and held at Luzira Upper Prison.

Andrew Mulindwa and *John Baptist Kyeyune*—News editor and production/circulation manager for *Munnansi*, arrested November 1984 for printing a letter embarrassing to the government.

Anthony Ssekweyama—Editor of *Munnansi* arrested November, 1984, for publishing articles critical of the government.

Uruguay

Helvecio Bonelia Arias—Member of the last board of directors of the news-

paper guild, arrested in 1981 for trying to organize a new journalists' organization. Charged with "subversive association" and "attacking the constitution."

Jose Ruben Bottaro Giordano—Member of the board of the newspaper guild and writer for various left-wing newspapers arrested in 1972 on eight charges including "conspiracy against the constitution" and "delinquent association."

Hiber Conteris—Correspondent and editor for *Marcha* who won numerous international writing awards, arrested on his return to Uruguay after attending a Christian Peace Conference in Czechoslovakia.

Ester Gerber—Wrote mostly for women's magazines. Government says it has no record of her.

Lazaro Carlos Maman Ganone—Movie and theater critic for a radio station arrested in 1973 on eight charges including "subversive association" and "conspiracy."

Hermينو Osorio—Member of the National College of Journalists, imprisoned in 1977.

Miguel Carvajales—Photographer and journalist who worked for several papers, including the daily *Ya*.

Margarita Michelini—Worked with her father, former Senator Zelmar Michelini (later murdered in Buenos Aires), on *Hechos*, a magazine he published. When the magazine was closed in the late 1960's, she worked for several publications on the left.

Jose Posamay—Worked as a cartoonist and graphic designer for several publications.

Vietnam

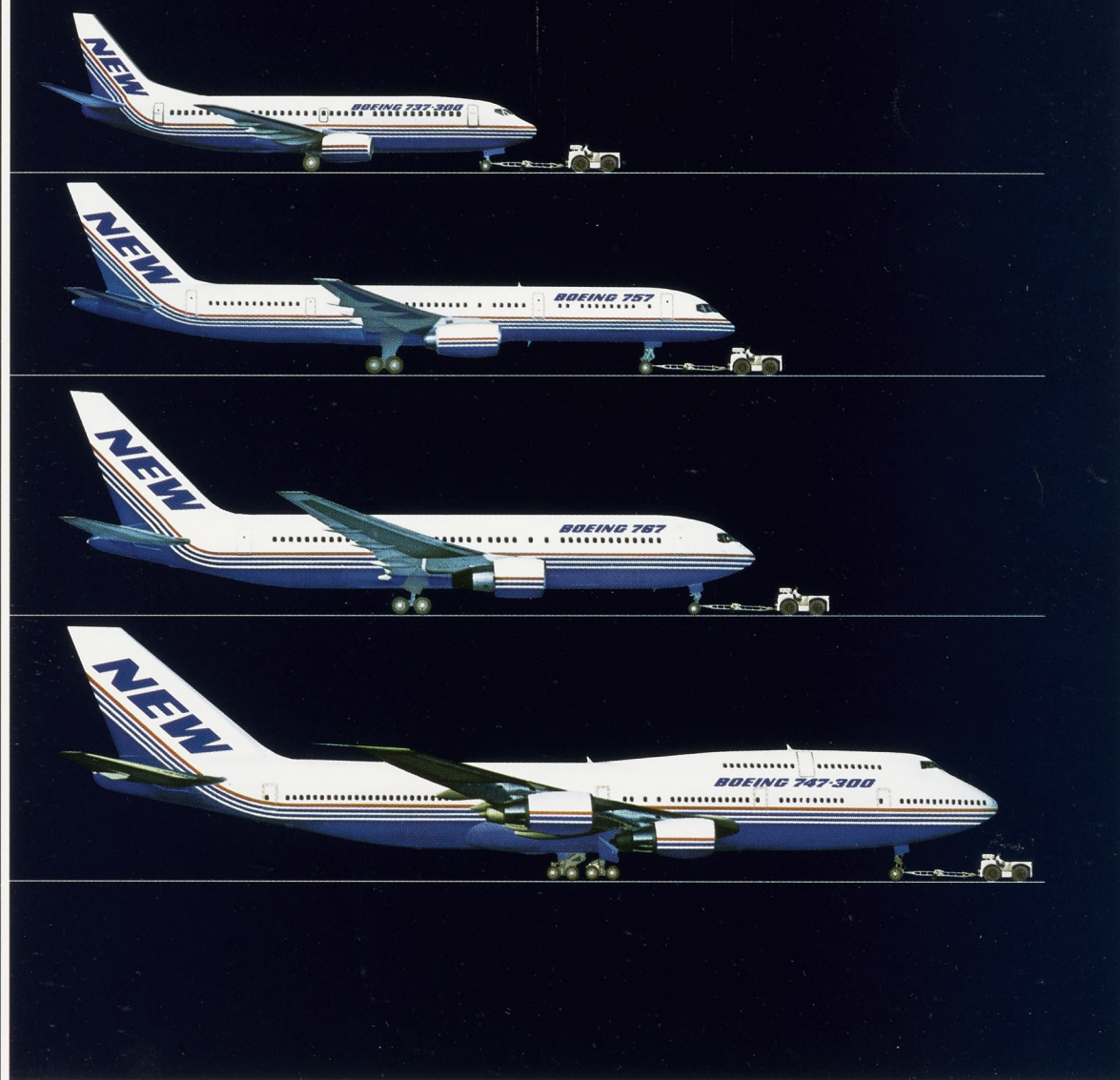
Nguyenn Khanh Giu and *Tran Da Tu*—Former members of South Vietnam Union of Journalists, being held in "re-education camps."

Working in cooperation with other press organizations, the OPC Freedom of the Press Committee protests and publicizes the persecution in a number of cases. In some of these—for example, Tom Quinn, stringer for TIME and McGraw Hill in Bogota, Columbia, who was released after 78 days of unjustified imprisonment—a successful result is obtained. In others, the only satisfaction is the knowledge that the protest provides some encouragement for the prisoner, and that the offending government has been notified that someone cares and is watching.

For further details about these cases, write: Committee To Protect Journalists, 30 W. 44 Street, New York, N.Y. 10036.

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